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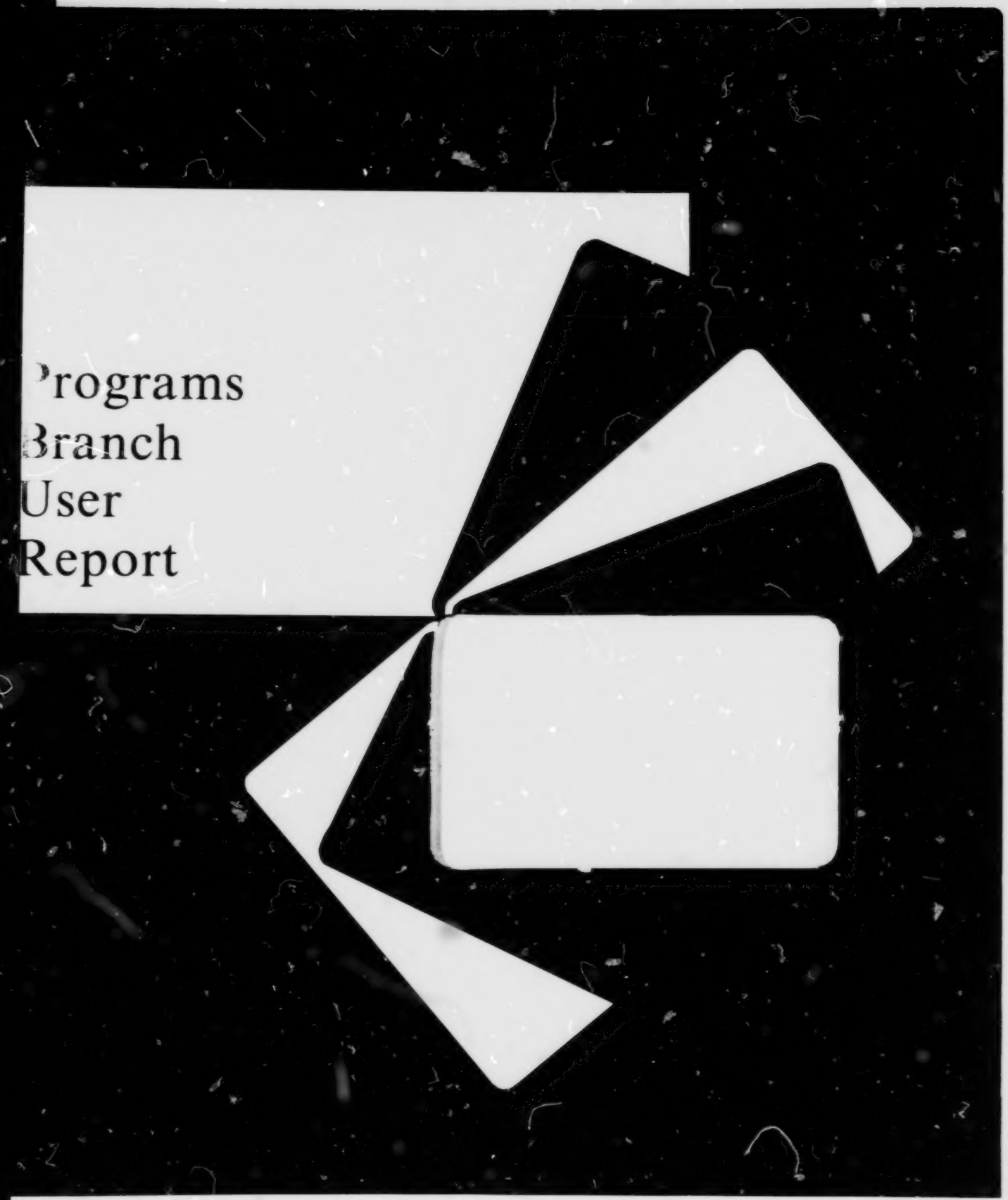

Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada

Secretariat

A Report of the Kent County Task Force on Family Violence: Extent and Needs in Kent County

No. 1985-47

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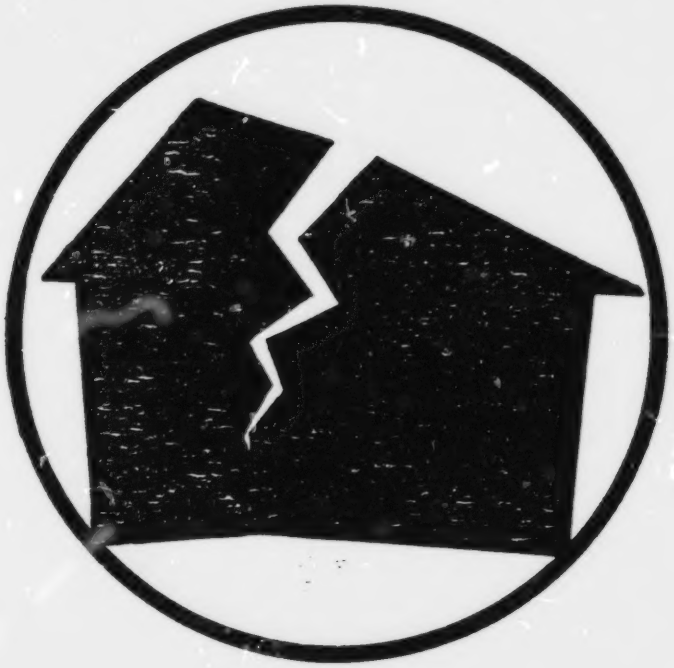
FAMILY VIOLENCE: EXTENT AND NEEDS IN KENT COUNTY



A REPORT OF THE KENT COUNTY TASK FORCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

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COVER DESIGN BY

Suzan Frenette

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the Federal Solicitor General's Office.

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KENT COUNTY TASK FORCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE.

It is with great pride and pleasure that the Kent County Task Force on Family Violence releases the results of a nine month research project, funded by the Federal Solicitor General's Office, which investigated family violence in Kent County.

On behalf of the Task Force members, I extend our sincere gratitude to the social agencies, police departments, members of the legal and medical professions, members of the clergy, and members of the general public who completed the necessary questionnaires. Without their co-operation this report would not have been possible.

In closing, I would personally like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Task Force Committee for their support and dedication.

. . PATRICIA J. SALES.

April, 1984.

STAFF

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR: LYDIA FIORINI, B.A., B.S.W.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT: ISABEL CIMOLINO, B.A., LL.B.

RESEARCHERS:

SIOBHAN ALLEN, B.A.
AUDREY DAWSON, (Social Welfare Certificate)
KIM PUSKAS
BETTY ROBBINS
JANET WILCOX

SECRETARY:

RITA ROMBOUTS

TYPING OF REPORT:

AUDREY HOEKSTRA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The staff of the Federal Solicitor General's Office, Toronto and Ottawa

County of Kent

City of Chatham

Kent County Board of Education

United Way of Chatham - Kent

Chatham Police Department

Maurice Bossy, M.P. and staff in Chatham and Ottawa

Andy Watson, M.P.P. and staff in Chatham

And many others too numerous to mention, not the least of whom are the administrators and staff of agencies, professional bodies, and the public, who contributed substantially to this report.

KENT COUNTY TASK FORCE
ON FAMILY VIOLENCE

. . . background

Since the inception of the Kent County Task Force on Family Violence in November of 1981, the media, government, courts and the general public are coming to appreciate that family violence is a signficant social problem in the Kent County area. What follows is a discussion of possible reasons for such an attitudinal shift in this community.

The recognition of Family Violence as an issue needing to be addressed was not only a gradual process but also one in which a number of agencies and groups played important roles. In retrospect it may seem as though things simply "came to a head" and proceeded from there, however, those involved know that it has been a long, hard road. At the risk of offending individuals or smaller groups in this complicated evolution, this history is here condensed to its key elements.

In October of 1979, the Chatham-Kent Women's Centre opened its doors to women in crisis, and their children. One of its primary mandates was to provide the community at large with education and awareness about the issues of domestic violence. To this end the Centre developed a public speaking programme to address local service agencies and groups, churches, high school students and other organizations in the county. The aim was not only to make people aware of the existence of the Centre and its services, but to inform them of the statistics, myths about batterers and victims, and the social nature of the entire problem.

In the fall of 1980, the Centre initiated the organization of a co-operative workshop to address the issues and problems surrounding family violence situations. The workshop became a joint effort and was sponsored by eleven other local agencies:

1) the Provincial Court - Family Division
2) the Chatham Police Department
3) Mental Health Kent
4) the Lester B. Pearson Centre for Children and Youth
5) the Ministry of Community and Social Services
6) the District Health Council
7) Chatham-Kent Community and Family Services
8) the Kent County Children's Aid Society
9) St. Clair College

. . 2

10) the Addiction and Research Foundation

11) the Wallaceburg Day Care Centre

Clearly, these various agencies suspected a widespread problem and confronted evidence of it on a daily basis. What each lacked was knowledge of how other agencies were combatting violence in the family setting; what each sought was perhaps to bring co-operative problem solving efforts to deal with such violence. Whatever their motivation for sponsoring the workshop, one was in fact held. It was considered to be very successful; it served to bring everyone's concerns and suggestions into the open and it served to give direction to future efforts in this area by focusing attention on the necessity of examining the community's response to families in crisis.

Kent County continued to grapple with the problem of violence within the family, as did other communities and agencies across the province, indeed the country. Events at the federal and provincial levels of government suggested that such efforts, or the need for such efforts, were not going unnoticed. Both instituted Task Forces to investigate family violence and wife battering respectively within the broader context of:

1) victims of crime (Federal)

2) family violence (Provincial)

The resulting reports were extensive but from both emerged the following recommendations:

1) the initation of changes in the court, legal and education systems.

2) the increase of funding to those programmes aimed at assisting victims of crime.

In 1982, the Ministries of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General took the following initiatives:

1) the Attorney General wrote to all Crown Attorneys in the province, directing them to prosecute all cases of wife battering.

2) the Solicitor General wrote to all police forces in the province, emphasizing that the police should lay charges in wife battering incidents where there existed reasonable and probable grounds for such charges.

These initiatives received widespread press coverage and assisted the cause of those seeking to draw attention not only to the scope of violence within the family, but also to the lack of adequate and effective remedies.

It was recognized that to effectively implement these directives, police officers required specialized training. To meet this need, the Ontario Police College placed more stress on its Crisis Intervention Training for recruits, and included similar education experiences in its advanced training for officers, such training usually occurring at five year intervals. Since domestic dispute calls tend to be frustrating as well as dangerous for the officers involved, training aimed at diffusing these volatile situations not only better equips the officers to handle them, it also educates them as to the dynamics involved. Such knowledge, coupled with the new alternatives open to them, allows the officers to inform both the abusers and victims of their situation and the potential consequences thereof. Educating the participants in such violence, albeit that such participation may be passive, should not be overlooked.

1982 should go down in the annals of history, history that is, pertinent to the combatting of family violence. The reasons for the significance of that year are as follows:

1) 1982 saw the institution of the previously mentioned federal and provincial Task Forces.

2) 1982 saw the initiatives taken by the government of Ontario in its efforts to combat family violence, i.e. directives from the Attorney General and the Solicitor General.

3) 1982 saw the successful application for funding, to the Federal Solicitor General's Office from the Kent County Task Force on Family Violence, for the purpose of instituting a research project to investigate family violence in Kent County, including research into the community's response to families in crisis.

The success of the Kent County's Task Force in obtaining funding has been attributed to the following factors:

1) Kent County's population is quite unique in that 60% reside in urban communities, while 40% reside in rural areas.

2) Kent County is serviced by four municipal police departments and five detachments of the Ontario Provincial Police.

Whatever the reasons, funding was obtained and in July of 1983, Phase I (feasibility study) of the Task Force was launched. It should be explained that the Task Force's Committee contemplated three phases in this project:

Phase I - the feasibility study

Phase II - the implementation of the recommendations of Phase I, if appropriate

Phase III - the successful integration of services from Phase II into existing social service agencies.

The project staff was supervised on a day to day basis by a committee of five, with the full Committee of twenty-one meeting regularly on a monthly basis to provide the guidance and support necessary to ensure the successful completion of Phase I of the Kent County Task Force on Family Violence.

All this activity at federal, provincial and local levels pertaining to family violence gave rise to increased public education and awareness of the problem. That family violence was indeed a problem became more apparent and the issues more clearly defined. Despite these advances in the cause, those involved with violence on a daily basis in Kent County realize that much remains to be done. Public education has gradually increased the County's awareness of the existence of such violence in the community, however, recognition of the extent of family violence and our lack of adequate and effective solutions is by no means widespread.

The purpose of this segment of the report was to discuss possible reasons for what was described as the community's "attitudinal change" towards family violence. Emerging from this discussion is the realization that while no single organization or event can be credited with bringing about this change, in the forefront was the Chatham-Kent Women's Centre Inc. Not only was there a multitude of individuals and groups striving towards such a goal, there was also a number of other events occurring simultaneously at the provincial and federal levels directed towards the same end. Not to be overlooked in this entire process is the role of the local media. The Chatham Daily News, the London Free Press and radio station CFCO have been of particular assistance due to their co-operation in keeping family violence issues in the public eye, not to mention their periodic progress reports of the project itself.

It is hoped that this brief historical overview of Kent County's struggle against family violence will enhance your reading of the statistical and other information presented in the following report. This report represents not only the culmination of nine month's of intensive research, but also several years of battling uphill against what can only be described as society's apathy towards family violence and its victims.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Patricia J. Sales, Kent Big Brothers Association, Chairperson
Joy Pyymaki, Chatham-Kent Women's Centre Inc., Vice-Chairperson
Jamie Snyder, Concerned Citizen, Organizational Chairperson
Stephen Bottaro, Chatham-Kent Community and Family Services
Jim Cargin, Kent County Children's Aid Society
Sgt. Bob Cartier, Tilbury Police Department
Mike Chater, County of Kent Representative
Anne Coulter, Concerned Citizen
Bill Erickson, Alderman, City of Chatham
Const. Doug Goldsmith, Wallaceburg Police Department
Janet Hoffman, Probation and Parole
Mark MacKew, Legal Assistance Kent
Cpl. John Makra, Merlin Ontario Provincial Police
Denise Mason, Town of Wallaceburg, Probation and Parole
Rick McFarlane, Mental Health Clinic
Sue Merritt, Telecare
Joy Paulton, Lester B. Pearson Centre for Children and Youth
Karen Pillon, United Way
Const. Barbara Smith, Chatham Ontario Provincial Police
Supt. Nelson Somerset, Chatham Police Department
Irene Toth, Concerned Citizen
Bill Wolski, Assistant Crown Attorney

* SUB-COMMITTEE

Anne Coulter
Joy Pyymaki
Patricia J. Sales
Jamie Snyder
Supt. Nelson Somerset

* this committee supervised
the day-to-day operation of the project.

KENT COUNTY:

AN OVERVIEW

GOVERNMENT

Federal

Essex-Kent: Robert Daudlin (Liberal)

Kent: Maurice Bossy (Liberal)

Provincial

Chatham-Kent: Andy Watson (Progressive Conservative)

Kent-Elgin: James McGuigan (Liberal)

Municipal

Kent County

Townships:	Reeve:	Deputy-Reeve:
Camden	John Leeson	Richard Dunlop
Chatham	Ed Chinnick	Evan Arnold
Dover	Rex Crawford	Lawrence Jubenville
Harwich	Robert Goulet	Glen Campbell
Howard	Walter Devereux	Walter Spence
Orford	Lawrence Ashton	Lyle Clark
Raleigh	Tom Suitor	Norman Shillington
Romney	Garland Jacobs	June Rutt
Tilbury East	Glen Robertson	Allan Davidson
Zone	Douglas Meredith	
Towns:		
Blenheim	Kitchener Eves	Lancelot Lindsay
Bothwell	Alex Balazsity	
Dresden	Anthony Stranak	Les Hawgood
Ridgetown	Shirley McHardy	Russel MacMillan
Tilbury	Gordon Coombes	Paul Reno
Wallaceburg	Bob Metcalfe	Bill Jones
Wheatley	Larry McDonald	Allan Ascott
Villages:		
Erieau	*Laverne Kelly	
Erie Beach	Robert Graham	
Highgate	Eugene Garrod	
Thamesville	Mike Chater	

* WARDEN

Administration

Clerk-Administrator: R.H. Foulds

Treasurer: James Lundy

Kent County Engineer: John D. Ferguson

Planning Advisor: Ralph Pugliese

Kent County Land Division Committee Official: Ralph Pugliese

Administrator of Thamesview Lodge: Ralph Sharpe

Director Kent County Public Library: Richard Burford

Administrator Kent County Community & Social Services: Ms. Betty Kuchta

Building Maintenance Manager: Ron Rader

City of Chatham

Mayor: Margaret N. Archibald, Q.C.

Aldermen:

Murray Berman
Melvin Crew
Bill Erickson
Robert Myers
Paul Nixon
Larry O'Rourke
Douglas Sulman

Administration

City Manager: Hugh Thomas

City Engineer: Walt Coulter

City Treasurer: P. Brophy

City Clerk: W. Terry

Planning Director: M. Howell

Fire Chief: M. De Bruyn

Parks and Recreation Administrator: D. Baynton

Economic Development Officer: D. Connor

Personnel Officer: G. Nagle

Social Services Administrator: E. Wheaton

Victoria Residence Administrator: J. Govette

Director of Day Nursery: J. Smillie

A BRIEF HISTORY

The first white man in Kent County was the Jesuit martyr Father John Breboeuf who, in 1640, visited the Neutral Indians and mapped their villages. The resulting map was the first to show the course of the Kunsaubee River, now known as the Thames.

Until the middle of the 1780's Kent was a vast wilderness covered with hardwood and here and there a malarial swamp. In 1792 Upper Canada held its first parliament and the Western District, in which Kent County is situated, became an entity. One year later the townsite upon which the present City of Chatham stands was surveyed following Governor John Graves Simcoe's visit to the area.

It would appear that Governor Simcoe had already selected the point at the junction of the La Tranche River and what was then known as Clarke's Creek, as the site for his capital. His second choice was London but ultimately York - later Toronto - was selected.

Simcoe might have been forced to abandon his plan to establish his capital in the sparsely populated western portion of Upper Canada, but he kept in mind the military importance of the La Tranche, which he renamed the Thames, and of the strategic point which later became the City of Chatham. A fortified stronghold was erected at this junction and in the same area a shipyard was established. The year was 1794 and this venture represented the first industrial activity within the present city limits of Chatham.

The land was settled and gradually the hardy pioneers cleared the forest land, drained the swamps and brought top cultivation to the area. Kent has continually been the scene of man's conquest of nature. The magnificent hardwood forest was cleared and the swamp turned into fertile land.

Hostilities between the United States and the British colony to the North came to a head in 1812. In 1813 Chatham's first and last battle was fought. It has been described in this fashion:

> On the night of October 3, 1813, Tecumseh and his Indian warriors camped under the shade of Iredell's apple trees, and on the Military Reserve beyond. Barclay's little fleet on Lake Erie had been captured by Commodore Perry; the British and Indians had abandoned Detroit; and a disastrous retreat, culminating a few days later in the catastrophe of Moraviantown, was in progress . . .

> In this, Chatham's first and last battle, two Americans were killed and four wounded. . . The Indians left two dead. .
>
> (from: "Some Historical Notes on the County of Kent." The Kent Historical Society, Chatham, March 15, 1948.)

Tecumseh, Britain's great ally, who has been described as possibly the greatest Indian of all time, was killed in this action:

> A little further up stream, near the present C.P.R. bridge at Pikeville, the British bateaux, which had accompanied the forces in their retreat, were fired and abandoned, with most of Proctor's ammunition. A few days later Tecumseh, abandoned by his British ally, fell fighting at Moraviantown.
>
> (from: "Some Historical Notes. . .")

In an article in the London Free Press on October 26, 1963, Frances Huff wrote:

> The battle at Moraviantown in October 1813, which made a scapegoat of Major-General Proctor, bestowed on the Indian Chief Tecumseh the aspects of the great mythical hero. Throughout all history the legendary hero's death must be fraught with mystery and this is very true of Tecumseh's. The varying accounts of his death are only exceeded by the number of his tomahawks which numerous Kent County citizens claim to possess.

How he met his death and where he is buried is still the subject of speculation.

Kent County is rich in historical events much to numerous to mention here. A great deal of this history has been recorded and is available at the various museums in the county as well as the Chatham Public Library and the Kent County Public Library. Some other significant dates in this fascinating history are:

1790 In Blenheim, Ontario, Alexander McKee came to a peaceful land purchase agreement with local Indians. This agreement opened up much of Southwestern Ontario to settlers.

1802 St. Peter's Church, at Jeanette's Creek just north of Tilbury, was established. This was the first parish in Kent County.

1803 The "Scots Settlement" at Baldoon, quite close to the thriving Town of Wallaceburg, was established by Lord Selkirk.

1830 Rev. Josiah Hensen escaped, with his family, from Kentucky to Upper Canada and later established the British American Institute, a vocational school and refuge for fugitive slaves, in the Dresden area.

1849 Buxton, named for abolitionist Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, was founded by the Rev. William King, a one-time slave owner. He built a church-school for former slaves. Within a year, white children were attending the school and it is believed to be the first integrated school in North America.

1850 Municipal powers were granted to Kent County.

1855 Chatham was incorporated as a town.

1858 Abolitionist John Brown and his followers met in Chatham at what is now the First Baptist Church. Chatham was a northern terminus of the Underground Railroad.

1895 Chatham was constituted a city.

1922 The Ridgetown College of Agricultural Technology was established. It was originally an experimental farm, and in 1951 went to its present format. Its 180 hectares of land are used for both research and to grow feed for college herds.

A BRIEF GEOGRAPHY

Kent County fronts off Lake Erie, lying west of Elgin and Middlesex Counties, South of Lambton County and east of Essex County. It is comprised of:

1. ten townships - Camden, Chatham, Harwich, Howard, Orford, Raleigh, Romney, Tilbury East and Zone.
2. five villages - Erieau, Erie Beach, Highgate, Thamesville, and Wheatley.
3. six towns - Blenheim, Bothwell, Dresden, Ridgetown, Tilbury, and Wallaceburg.
4. one city - Chatham, which is the county seat.

Kent has been described as "The Golden Acres County" and is Ontario's premiere agricultural centre. This "banana belt" owes its mild weather to the fact that it is located between three large bodies of water namely Lake Huron, Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, with the waters of the latter two forming Kent's shoreline.

Due to its favourable climate, long growing season and flat terrain, Kent County is well suited for agriculture and related manufacturing and service industries. Its total acreage exceeds six hundred thousand (600,000) of which more than five hundred and ninety five thousand (595,000) is considered to be the best agricultural land in the Province of Ontario. The towns and villages in the County account for approximately nine thousand (9,000) acres and the City of Chatham, which is centrally located within the County, accounts for approximately five thousand (5,000) acres.

Statistics Canada's Census of 1981 documents Kent County's population to be one hundred and seven thousand and twenty two (107,022) of which sixty nine thousand and eleven (69,011) or 64% of the population is located in urban areas while thirty eight thousand and eleven (38,011) or 36% is located in rural areas. (A more detailed breakdown of the population will be included under "Demographic" information).

The urban centres satisfy the housing requirements of individuals retiring from the farm labour force in addition to supplying services required by agricultural and other industries. Rich agricultural land, a wide variety of industries together with an abundance of recreational areas and facilities are all found in Kent County.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The County of Kent has a varied economy from prosperous agricultural land to light and heavy industry. A pamphlet entitled "Look at Kent" reveals the following:

KENT is Ontario's top corn producing county.
KENT grows about 8.8% of grain corn produced in Canada.
KENT is Ontario's largest producer of soybeans.
KENT grows 20 tonnes to the acre in tomatoes which is the major share of all tomatoes in Ontario.
KENT has the largest concentration of pedigreed seed growers of any county in Ontario.
KENT is one of the province's top growers of asparagus.
KENT grows the majority of all Ontario's burley leaf tobacco.
KENT annually produces more beef and hogs than the three Maritime provinces put together.

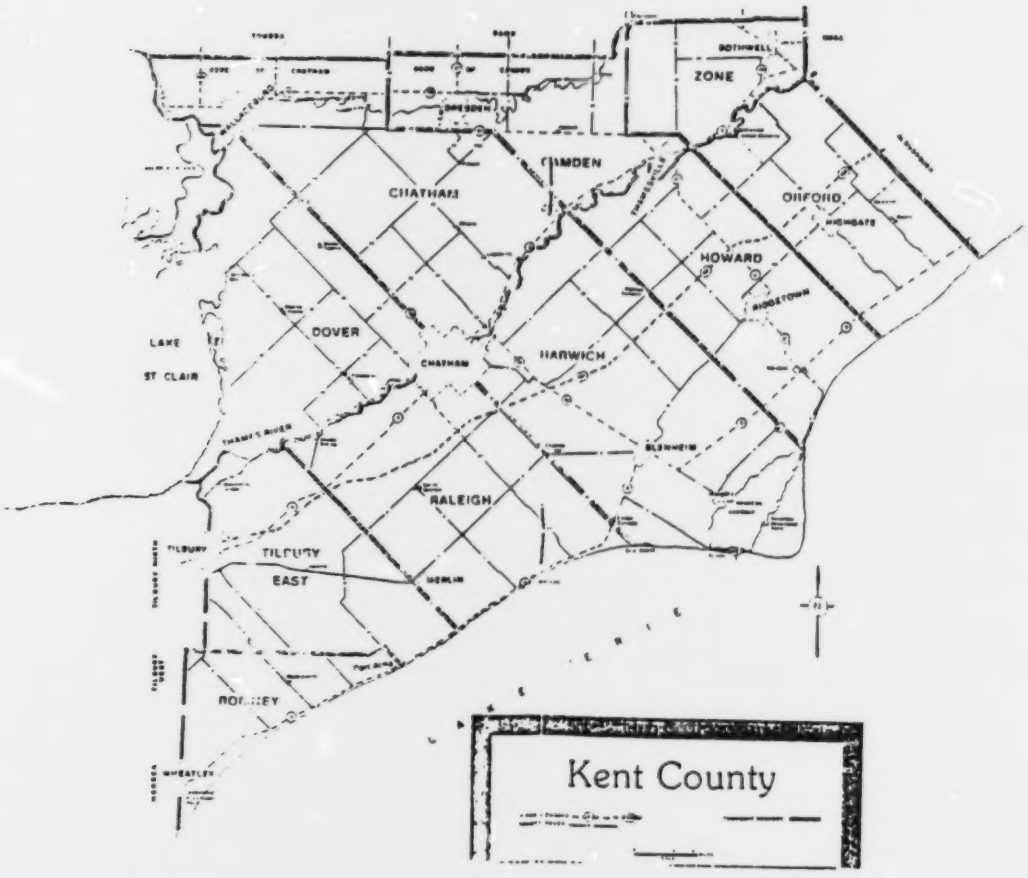
As a result of all this agricultural produce, large and smaller food processing plants have been established throughout the County in Blenheim, Chatham, Merlin, Paincourt, Stoney Point, Tilbury and Wallaceburg.

The role of manufacturing in Kent County's economy is of major importance. Chatham is the largest industrial centre in the County with the manufacture of large motor trucks, automobile parts, machine parts and a variety of metal products, occurring within its boundaries. In Wallaceburg, the second largest industrial centre, manufactured goods consist of glassware, brass fittings, aluminum goods and parts for the automotive industry. Not to be overlooked is its metal plating and plastics manufacturing as well as several small scale metal and engineering units making castings, tool and dies, and precision engineered components.

The manufacture of heating and ventilation equipment, metal stampings, plastic products and truck axles cocurs in Tilbury, the third largest industrial centre in the County.

Erieau, Merlin, Stoney Point and Wheatley are mainly food and fish processing communities, while Blenheim, Ridgetown, Thamesville, Bothwell and Dresden manufacture an assortment of goods such as zinc and aluminum brass alloys, auto parts, steel wool, pillows, stools, hassocks, furniture, awnings, metal stampings, and hardware products.

A very detailed and comprehensive study of the Kent County Labour Force was undertaken by the Chatham Office of the Canada Employment Centre (C.E.C.). The results of this study are available through the Chatham office of the C.E.C. This three volume study is a veritable storehouse of information pertaining to the labour market in Kent County.



ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, 1981 - 1983.

The years 1981 - 1982 saw an economy that was on the decline. It was a period which "was best forgotton" as one mortgage broker stated when met with inquiries as to the number of mortgage sales and foreclosures that had occurred during this period. Such information was not forthcoming as it was considered much too sensitive. Suffice it to say that too many individuals lost their homes due to unemployment and high interest rates, amidst other problems.

It was generally felt that in 1983 there was some improvement, a fact that is borne out by statistical information pertaining to real estate sales, though it should be pointed out that the period covered by this report is 1981 - July 31, 1983. Whether the healthy increase was maintained throughout 1983 has not been determined for the purposes of this study.

The Chatham-Kent Real Estate Board boasts a membership of 133 county wide. While they do not claim to have the total figures for Kent County, the figures they provided do give some indication of the state of the market during the years in question.

RESIDENTIAL UNITS

YEAR	$ AMT. OF SALES	# OF UNITS	UNIT PRICE
1981	$15,907,850.	329	$48,352.
1982	$18,304,025.	393	$44,030.
July 31, 1983.	$14,309,696.	315	$45,427.

These figures are multiple listing sales only, private sales figures are not available from the Board. The 1981 figures represented a 12% decrease over 1980 and while 1982's figures were higher than 1981, the price of houses saw a substantial decline and this had only increased marginally during the first seven months of 1983 despite the sharp increase in the number of units sold.

Unemployment figures for the 1981 - 1983 period are included under demographic information to give some idea of conditions during the years in question. To help alleviate the unemployment situation, Federal and Provincial job creation efforts resulted in thirteen million, one hundred and fifty thousand, two hundred and ninety two dollars ($13,150,292.) * being spent to create two thousand and seventy four (2074) jobs, of which three hundred and sixteen (316) were student positions.

* Source. Office of Maurice Bossy, M.P. for Kent.

Based on 1981 = 100, the *Consumer Price Index for the period 1981 - July, 1983 was as follows:

1981,	January	94.6
	December	104.7
1982,	January	105.4
	December	114.4
1983,	January	114.1
	December	117.9

Only two months per year are included here since the purpose is that of illustrating the kind of financial pressures, beyond the control of the individual, to which Canadians were exposed during the period covered by this study, rather than any detailed financial analysis. These pressures came at a time when many found themselves without work and eventually without even unemployment insurance. It was at this point many had to resort to seeking assistance from the local welfare offices which report the following information:

City of Chatham				County of Kent			
Month	1981	1982	1983	Month	1981	1982	1983
January	421	518	625	January	269	370	566
February	462	551	622	February	288	402	554
March	437	499	659	March	312	451	571
April	413	519	647	April	282	453	565
May	406	499	629	May	234	445	437
June	394	483	538	June	201	410	378
July	397	463	477	July	186	371	338
August	332	438	438	August	157	319	324
September	272	403	409	September	155	321	304
October	354	462	342	October	171	344	320
November	442	583	470	November	209	412	382
December	439	577	461	December	301	513	420

The years 1981 - July of 1983 were not the best of times. It would appear that the later part of 1983 showed some improvement and it can only be hoped that this trend will continue.

The information in this segment of the report is included for the sole purpose of providing background information on conditions in Kent County against which data on family violence will be presented. One final detail requires some comment - Bill C-165, an Act to provide for financial assistance for industrial development in all regions of Canada, was passed by the House of Commons, June 29, 1983.

* Source, Canadian Almanac and Directory, 1984.

This Act divides the country into districts which are further divided into four tiers. We are informed that the regions designated in the tiers will not remain static as the tier designations will be evaluated annually against changes in the statistical data. The designations for the tri-county area of Essex, Kent and Lambton are TIER II, TIER I and TIER I respectively.

A summary of this programme is included so that the impact of being designated TIER I can be felt. The fact that Essex County has been designated TIER II is seen as jeopardizing Kent County's recovery rate as the latter's rate of assistance for future development is less than that of Essex County. The municipal governments in Kent County have already appealed their TIER I designation but have not been informed of the result of this appeal.

UPDATE

The provincial government recently gave the City of Chatham an unconditional grant in the amount of one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars ($114,000), the purpose of which is to alleviate the tax burden on city residents. The allocation of this grant was based on the following factors:

i) the city's recovery rate is slower than anticipated
ii) the city's unemployment rate stands at 12%

The promise of 1983 appears to have dissipated. . .

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME ELEMENT	ELIGIBLE PROJECTS OR ACTIVITIES	MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTION LEVEL			
		TIER I	TIER II	TIER III	TIER IV
Industrial Development Climate	a) Economic development studies; establishment of non-profit centres or institutions.	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligibl
	b) Infrastructure related to industry.	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligibl
Innovation	Consultant studies; development of new products or processes; technological capability; development and demonstration; design.	50%	60%	75%	75%
Establishment	a) Consultant studies.	50%	60%	75%	75%
	b) Establishment (35%)*	Not Eligible	35%	50%	60%
Modernization/ Expansion	a) Consultant studies.	50%	60%	75%	75%
	b) Modernization/expansion;	25%	35%	50%	50%
	c) Adaptation of microelectronic/ electronic technology.	50%	60%	75%	75%
Marketing	a) Consultant studies. Collection/dissemination of tourism information; special events.	50%	60%	75%	75%
	b) Market research and events to promote Canadian products for non-profit organizations.	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligibl
Restructuring	a) Consultants studies.	50%	60%	75%	75%
	b) Restructuring (Repayable)	25%	25%	25%	25%
	c) Restructuring (loan guarantees)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligibl
	d) Participation Loans	Not Eligible	Eligible	Eligible	Eligibl

* 35% support available for Special Tier I

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION

and

AGE BREAKDOWN OF KENT COUNTY RESIDENTS
BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION
1981

	TOTAL		0-14		15-34		35-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
KENT COUNTY	107,022	100.0	25,175	23.5	36,680	34.3	32,600	30.5	12,565	11.7
Blenheim	4,044	3.8*	900	22.3**	1,300	32.2	1,190	29.4	655	16.2
Bothwell	915	.9	180	19.7	245	26.8	295	32.2	205	22.4
Camden	2,446	2.3	615	25.1	800	32.8	770	31.5	255	10.4
Chatham C.	40,952	38.3	9,797	23.9	14,530	35.5	11,960	29.2	4,700	11.5
Chatham Twp.	6,746	6.3	1,525	22.6	2,340	34.7	2,235	33.1	645	9.6
Dover	4,202	3.9	1,030	24.5	1,460	34.8	1,380	32.8	340	8.1
Dresden	2,550	2.4	600	23.5	745	29.2	750	29.4	460	18.0
Erie Beach	244	.2	60	24.6	75	30.7	90	36.9	10	4.1
Erieau	430	.4	85	19.8	135	31.4	160	37.2	50	11.6
Harwich	6,398	6.0	1,425	22.3	2,115	33.1	2,165	33.8	695	10.9
Highgate	435	.4	105	24.1	115	26.4	145	33.3	75	17.2
Howard	2,513	2.4	590	23.5	785	31.2	865	34.4	265	10.5
Moraviantown	316	.3	110	34.8	115	36.4	65	20.6	20	6.3
Orford	1,502	1.4	370	24.6	480	32.0	515	34.3	145	9.7
Raleigh	6,230	5.8	1,325	21.3	2,400	38.5	1,915	30.7	580	9.3
Ridgetown	3,062	2.9	655	21.4	890	29.1	945	30.9	570	18.6
Romney	1,869	1.8	505	27.0	645	34.5	550	29.4	176	9.4
Thamesville	961	.9	180	18.7	285	29.7	290	30.2	190	19.8
Tilbury	4,298	4.0	1,035	24.1	1,385	32.2	1,280	29.8	600	14.0
Tilbury East	2,600	2.4	675	26.0	905	34.8	775	29.8	260	10.0
Wallaceburg	11,506	10.8	2,750	23.9	4,015	34.9	3,430	29.8	1,305	11.3
Wheatley	1,638	1.5	395	24.1	520	31.8	520	31.8	210	12.8
Zone	1,165	1.1	280	24.0	390	33.5	375	32.2	110	9.4

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census (Numbers may not add due to rounding.)

* Column Percent
** Row Percent

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION OF KENT COUNTY AND SUBDIVISIONS 1981

	TOTAL-SINGLE		SINGLE 15 YEARS+		MARRIED		WIDOWED		DIVORCED	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
KENT COUNTY	45,210	42.24*	20,035	18.72	53,900	50.36	6,230	5.82	1,680	1.56
Blenheim	1,590	39.31	700	17.30	2,060	50.93	330	8.16	60	1.48
Bothwell	340	37.16	165	18.03	500	54.64	65	7.10	10	1.09
Camden	1,035	42.31	420	17.17	1,290	52.73	100	4.08	20	.81
Chatham C.	17,435	42.51	7,655	18.69	20,080	49.03	2,535	6.19	905	2.20
Chatham Twp.	2,800	41.50	1,270	18.82	3,585	53.14	270	4.00	85	1.26
Dover	1,840	43.78	815	19.39	2,165	51.52	165	3.92	35	.83
Dresden	990	38.82	400	15.68	1,275	50.00	245	9.60	40	1.56
Erie Beach	85	34.83	25	10.24	135	55.33	10	4.10	5	2.05
Erieau	165	38.37	75	17.44	230	53.48	30	6.97	10	2.32
Harwich	2,685	41.96	1,260	19.69	3,375	52.75	295	4.61	40	.62
Highgate	175	40.22	65	14.94	230	52.87	30	6.89	5	1.14
Howard	1,095	43.57	500	19.89	1,280	50.93	120	4.77	20	.79
Moraviantown	175	55.37	60	18.98	115	36.39	20	6.32	5	1.58
Orford	650	43.27	280	18.64	785	52.56	50	3.32	15	.99
Raleigh	3,020	48.47	1,695	27.20	2,915	46.78	235	3.77	65	1.04
Ridgetown	1,155	37.72	495	16.16	1,570	51.27	300	9.79	40	1.30
Romney	830	44.40	320	17.12	965	51.63	65	3.47	15	.80
Thamesville	345	35.90	160	16.64	495	51.50	105	10.92	10	1.04
Tilbury	1,810	42.11	775	18.03	2,120	49.32	315	7.32	50	1.16
Tilbury East	1,135	43.65	465	17.88	1,355	52.11	95	3.65	15	.57
Wallaceburg	4,725	41.06	1,970	17.12	5,860	50.92	725	6.30	195	1.69
Wheatley	645	39.37	250	15.26	890	54.33	90	5.49	15	.91
Zone	490	42.06	210	18.02	620	53.21	40	3.43	10	.85

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census (Numbers may not add due to rounding.)

* 42.24% of Kent's population is single.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING OF POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN KENT COUNTY BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION 1981

	ELEMENTARY-SECONDARY ONLY		NON-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION		UNIVERSITY WITHOUT DEGREE		UNIVERSITY WITH DEGREE	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
KENT COUNTY	57,400	71.8	14,615	18.3	4,075	5.1	3,830	4.8
Blenheim	2,225	71.2	570	18.2	175	5.6	160	5.1
Bothwell	535	75.4	140	19.7	15	2.1	25	3.5
Camden	1,395	75.8	305	16.6	100	5.4	45	2.4
Chatham C.	20,725	68.1	5,860	19.3	1,805	5.9	2,035	6.7
Chatham Twp.	4,040	77.4	875	16.8	210	4.0	90	1.7
Dover	2,355	74.1	575	18.1	135	4.2	115	3.6
Dresden	1,515	79.7	250	13.2	50	2.6	95	5.0
Erie Beach	115	62.2	35	18.9	20	10.8	15	8.1
Erieau	225	75.0	60	20.0	20	10.0	0	-
Harwich	3,400	69.3	1,025	20.9	330	6.7	150	3.1
Highgate	220	71.0	75	24.2	10	3.2	0	-
Howard	1,285	65.6	475	24.2	85	4.3	120	6.1
Moraviantown	175	81.4	25	11.6	15	7.0	0	-
Orford	815	73.1	230	20.6	55	4.9	20	1.8
Raleigh	3,065	71.5	780	18.2	265	6.2	180	4.2
Ridgetown	1,575	68.5	460	20.0	115	5.0	140	6.1
Romney	1,070	74.8	215	15.0	70	4.9	70	4.9
Thamesville	595	79.9	115	15.4	15	2.0	20	2.7
Tilbury	2,405	76.2	435	13.8	145	4.6	170	5.4
Tilbury East	1,425	74.0	370	19.2	80	4.2	55	2.9
Wallaceburg	6,675	77.4	1,370	16.0	315	3.7	265	3.1
Wheatley	910	77.1	185	15.7	40	3.4	45	3.8
Zone	660	74.2	195	21.9	25	2.8	15	1.7

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census (Numbers may not add due to rounding.)

MOTHER TONGUE OF KENT COUNTY RESIDENTS
BY CENSUS SUBDIVISION
1981

	ENGLISH		FRENCH		OTHER	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
KENT COUNTY	92,715	86.6	4,820	4.5	9,485	8.9
Blenheim	3,685	91.1	50	1.2	310	7.7
Bothwell	835	91.3	15	1.6	65	7.1
Camden	2,235	91.4	35	1.4	170	7.0
Chatham C.	35,305	86.2	1,455	3.6	4,190	10.2
Chatham Twp.	5,910	87.6	200	3.0	640	9.5
Dover	2,770	65.9	1,180	28.1	250	6.0
Dresden	2,420	94.9	30	1.2	100	3.9
Erie Beach	230	94.3	0	-	10	4.1
Erieau	420	97.7	0	-	10	2.3
Harwich	5,600	87.5	135	2.1	660	10.3
Highgate	425	97.7	0	-	10	2.3
Howard	2,220	88.3	35	1.4	255	10.2
Moraviantown	300	94.9	0	-	15	4.8
Orford	1,325	88.2	25	1.7	150	10.0
Raleigh	5,655	90.8	130	2.1	445	7.1
Ridgetown	2,870	93.7	35	1.1	155	5.1
Romney	1,530	81.9	70	3.7	275	14.7
Thamesville	900	93.7	20	2.1	40	4.2
Tilbury	3,365	78.3	790	18.4	140	3.3
Tilbury East	2,310	88.9	175	6.7	120	4.6
Wallaceburg	9,975	86.7	380	3.3	1,150	10.0
Wheatley	1,400	85.5	5	.3	235	14.3
Zone	1,030	88.4	45	3.9	95	8.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 1981 Census (Numbers may not add due to rounding.)

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

	CHATHAM C.E.C.					WALLACEBURG C.E.C.					(based on population)
	Average UE per quarter	MALE #	MALE %	FEMALE #	FEMALE %	Average UE per quarter	MALE #	MALE %	FEMALE #	FEMALE %	Estimated quarterly unemployment rate
1981	6504	3936	60.51	2568	39.49	1773	1045	58.94	728	41.06	7.7% (107,000)
1982	8169	4798	58.73	3371	41.27	2542	1457	57.32	1085	42.68	10.3% (104,000)
1983 (to June 30)	8334	5061	60.54	3273	39.46	3079	1820	59.1	1259	40.9	11.0% (104,000)

UE = unemployed

The above figures were supplied by the Canada Employment Centres in Chatham and Wallaceburg. While the Centres do not guarantee the accuracy of these figures, they suffice to demonstrate the extent of unemployment during the period covered by this study.

The "Average UE per quarter" figure was determined by averaging the quarterly reports by the Canada Employment Centres. In other words, the figures shown represent the number of unemployed at the end of any three month period during the year indicated.

CRIME STATISTICS

OFFENCES	MUNICIPAL 1981	1982	July '83	TOTAL	*O.P.P. 1981	1982	July '83	TOTAL
Criminal Code	7100	6779	3691	17,570	1701	1631	753	4085
Federal Statutes	106	79	44	229	162	271	152	585
Provincial Statues (Excluding Highway Traffic Act.)	1370	1779	791	3,940	1888	1712	1331	4931
By-Laws (Non-Traffic)	1195	794	710	2,699	6	15	16	37
By-Laws (Traffic)	415	1146	429	1,990	31	30	19	80
Criminal Code (Traffic)	558	606	277	1,441	152	170	112	434
Highway Traffic Act	7312	8775	5119	21,206	8119	6786	5401	20,306
TOTAL	18,056	19,958	11,061	49,075	12,059	10,615	7,784	30,458
Family Violence (Included in Criminal Code)	260	189	85	534	-	48	71	119

* Blenheim and Wheatley figures. . . Not Included.

SURVEY OF

SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

Introduction

The purpose of the research described in this section was to determine the services provided by various agencies, groups and individuals in the Chatham-Kent geographical area. This research focused on:

a) Overlap of services.
b) Provision of services to Kent County residents living outside of the City of Chatham.
c) Gaps in services.

Of particular concern was the provision of services to those individuals residing outside of Chatham. Sixty percent of Kent County's population live in the towns, villages and farms which surround the centrally located county seat, the City of Chatham. Were their needs being met?

Once it was established which services each agency provided, these were investigated in relation to family violence. In addition, the extent of financial support from the municipal governments of the County of Kent and the City of Chatham relevant to family violence was determined. Recommendations arising from this research are presented at the end of the section.

Methodology

To acquire a general picture of the sources of social services presently provided in Kent County, information was gathered initially from the following sources:

Directory of Community Services for Kent County
Prepared by the Chatham Public Library
September, 1982.

Mental Health Services in Kent County
A report of the Kent County District Health Council
3rd Edition - October, 1983.

Taxonomy of Social Services for Kent County
Prepared for the Social Planning Council of the United Way of Chatham-Kent, 1984.

Based on this information, a chart was prepared with various kinds of services listed across the top. Down the left side of the chart was listed the relevant agencies or groups referred to in the above taxonomies. Types of services included in this chart were those which seemed most relevant in dealing with, or preventing, situations of actual or potential family violence. Since stress brought home from work was recognized as a possible contributing factor in abusive situations, those agencies which would support employers interested in setting up a stress relief programme for their employees, were identified (see column 8).

A. Overlap of Services

It was found that several agencies provided a similar service, e.g. crisis intervention, youth counselling and family life education. However, the general consensus of opinion was as follows:

1) Services were tailored to the mandate of the individual agency, therefore the focus was different from agency to agency.

2) Services did not overlap.

The opinion that there was no overlap of services was not shared by all contact persons. Three individuals identified two areas of overlap:

1) In the area of mental health

The suggestion was made that Mental Health/Kent should provide only public education programmes. Treatment and support programmes for those who have mental health problems should be entirely under the umbrella of the providers of health services.

2) In the area of child care

Provision of stimulation programmes for children with physical and/or mental disabilities is provided by the Children's Treatment Centre, the Kent-Chatham Health Unit, and the Southwestern Regional Centre. It was felt that this situation could and should be remedied.

B. Provision of Service in the County

In order to gain some insight into the delivery of service to people living outside the city, professionals in local agencies were questioned in this regard. Several knowledgable people in the county were also contacted and freely expressed their perceptions of services to county residents.

It was generally acknowledged that most agencies serviced more clients from Chatham than from all the rest of the county, although sixty per cent of the population resides in the county. Some agencies, such as the Kent-Chatham Health Unit, have a service network which reaches throughout the county; other agencies, such as the Mental Health Clinic, have a policy that all clients must be served in the agency; while still others, such as Chatham-Kent Community and Family Services, and the L.B.P.C.*, provide a combination of services both in the office and in the home. The ideal situation would appear to be the provision of services in satellite offices scattered throughout the county. Legal Assistance Kent presently has such offices in Moraviantown, Tilbury and Wallaceburg. These offices are manned on a regular basis.

* Lester B. Pearson Centre for Children and Youth

While it was felt that county residents would respond favourably to services being provided locally, concern was expressed as to the confidentiality of those services. The problem here was one of being identified as an individual requiring assistance in a specific area. How this "approach-avoidance" situation can be remedied is a problem to be addressed by the providers of services if and when expansion outside of Chatham is considered.

However, despite the concerns raised it was generally agreed that the local provision of services was the greatest need. It would appear that office space would be readily available for such purposes. The Moraviantown Indian Reserve worker particularly expressed the need for a variety of services, provided these were available on the Reserve.

Tilbury's H.E.L.P. Centre serviced two thousand people in 1983. If the situation warranted further action, referrals were made to the appropriate agency. It was generally the case that clients were willing to go to Chatham once they knew that assistance was available. Indeed, some preferred to go to Chatham where it was felt that a certain degree of anonymity was guaranteed.

Two urban areas outside of Chatham have seen an increase in the services available locally. Wallaceburg and Tilbury, the second and third largest municipalities respectively, have acquired increased social services or so we were informed. While these services were not specifically identified, it was felt that this increase had been accompanied by a greater awareness of services available in Chatham. Despite this improvement it is quite apparent that:

1) Eastern and southern areas of the county are woefully lacking in social services.

2) Rural residents do not utilize social services in any great numbers.

Possible reasons for this situation have been attributed to the following:

1) Lack of awareness of available services since these are centrally located in Chatham.

2) Some people have a transportation problem and are unable to go to Chatham in order to take advantage of provided services.

3) Rural people may feel threatened and uncomfortable in the urban setting.

4) There is perhaps more extended family and community support in rural areas, thus relieving some of the need for outside help.

5) There may be a feeling of isolation due to both physical and psychological factors.

A complicating factor with respect to the Bothwell and Wheatley areas is that telephone calls to Chatham are long distance. Wheatley is not even in the Kent County telephone directory! Access to, indeed knowledge of, available services is difficult in these circumstances. In fact, a perusal of the Kent County telephone directory by project staff for the purpose of locating services, proved to be quite frustrating. This situation will be addressed in the "Recommendations" at the end of the chapter.

There are problems of time, education and cost in providing adequately for the needs of the majority of Kent County's population. However, there may be hope on the horizon. Traditionally, the Chatham-Kent United Way has focused its campaign drive in the city of Chatham. This campaign was recently successfully expanded to Wallaceburg and Tilbury. Future campaigns are planned throughout the county. it is hoped that this proposed expansion will bring a sense of unity to all residents of Kent County with positive results in terms of providing needed services to the total population.

One final comment on the provision of services outside of Chatham. Contact persons in the County expressed opinions from having excellent co-operation from the Chatham based agencies to experiencing an elitist attitude on the part of workers in some of the agencies. It would appear that a communication problem exists between the Chatham providers of service and their counterparts outside the city.

C. Gaps in Services

"Chatham-Kent's social services are the most inadequate in Ontario, if not in Canada", was one respondent's comment. Given the fact that agency contacts were quite voluble on the subject of "gaps in service," there may be a great deal of support for this comment, at least in some areas.

1. The most frequently expressed concerns centred around services for children and youth. These included:
   - i) Assessment and treatment for mental and emotional problems.
   - ii) Temporary housing and group homes for adolescents up to nineteen (19) years of age.
   - iii) Drug and alcohol treatment programmes.
   - iv) Life skills training programmes for youth.
   - v) Advocates for children. (15)*
2. The need for expanded mental health services for adults, youth and children, was also referred to frequently. These included:

* number who identified gap

i) More government funded psychiatric and phychological services.

ii) The Mental Health Clinic's services be expanded to include services for children, e.g. assessment.

iii) The Lester B. Pearson Centre implement more extensive testing and treatment for children.

While it was generally conceded that services to adults required expansion, again most of the perceived needs centred around the provision of such services to children. There was a division of opinion as to the need locally for an in-patient treatment facility for children with mental or emotional health problems, but most were in agreement that more testing, assessment and out-patient treatment should be available in Kent County. (10)*

Other areas of perceived gaps in service included the need for:

a) Social Services during the evening hours.

b) Subsidised family housing and emergency housing for adults.

c) Self-help groups for:

i) Abusers.
ii) Victims of Abuse.
iii) Single mothers.
iv) A crisis intervention team working with police.
v) Educational upgrading for illiterate and poorly educated adults.
vi) Income support for adults returning to school.
vii) More funding for the Chatham-Kent Women's Centre.
viii) More day care facilities.
ix) A sexual assault crisis centre.
x) Continued funding for a youth counsellor operating from Chatham-Kent Community and Family Services.
xi) Drug and alcohol abuse treatment programmes to be expanded in three identified areas:

a) A detoxification centre for men and women.
b) Service for senior citizens.
c) Service for 14 - 20 year olds.

xii) Palliative care.

While there were many gaps in services identified, several respondents stressed that existing services were not being fully utilized because:

i) The public was not well enough informed as to available services.

ii) Some professionals were not aware of the services offered in other agencies.

iii) There needs to be a greater degree of confidentiality among all persons and agencies providing services to the public.

* number who identified gap

Five respondents strenuously emphasized the statement in number (iii). Since the successful provision of services is dependent upon the assurance of confidentiality, it is imperative that all individuals employed in the helping professions, irrespective of capacity, convey this assurance to their consumers. The question arises as to the nature of this perceived lack of confidentiality. Ours is a small community. It may well be that agency clientele either:

i) know agency staff, or

ii) are seen to enter the agency.

These facts may contribute to a perceived lack of confidentiality rather than actual fault in the agency. Another factor may be the utilization of more than one service agency by certain clients. In these circumstances, confidentiality may appear non-existent. Whatever the basis of this alleged problem, it is of sufficient importance to merit attention from all providers of service.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

The initial reaction from many agencies when first approached for statistical information dealing specifically with family violence was that such violence did not surface very often in their day to day operation. However, as they attempted to complete the various questionnaires, they came to the realization that indeed, violence in the family system did occur more often than they had initially believed.

While existing statistics did not indicate family violence as a main reason for help being sought, a perusal of their files made many agency staff realize that this type of violence was often part of the greater problem for which treatment was being given - an example of the research process heightening, in this instance, professional awareness of family violence.

Those agencies whose primary service is dealing with family violence, e.g. The Kent County Children's Aid Society and the Chatham-Kent Women's Centre Inc., know that the problem is more widespread than statistics indicate. The issue to be addressed is how to ensure that participants in family violence receive the required help rather than become lost in the maze of social service agencies.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSE TO FAMILY VIOLENCE

The Social Service Departments of both the County of Kent and the City of Chatham have contracts with Chatham-Kent Community and Family Services which provide for payment of emergency counselling sessions, to a limit of

. three, for families in crisis. This is certainly one avenue through which family violence problems can be reached.

The Women's Centre opens its doors to women in crisis. The crisis being faced by these women is usually abuse from their spouse. In those instances where the women qualify for welfare, both municipal governments provide funding on a per diem basis for their respective clients. This funding includes provision for children who accompany their mothers to the Centre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations listed here arise solely in the context of social service agencies and their delivery of service.

1. Agency personnel have identified the possible existence of a lack of awareness on the part of some professionals to the services offered by other agencies.

   Recommendation. An intensive professional education campaign should be undertaken to inform agency staff of, and co-ordinate, services available through the social services network in Kent County.

2. Agency personnel have indicated that their services are not well known by members of the public.

   Recommendations: a) An intensive public education campaign should be undertaken to inform the public of the services available to them through the social service network in Kent County.
   b) Social service agencies should consider advertising their services, on a regular basis, in local newspapers.

3. Locating telephone numbers for some of the agencies has been proved to be a difficult task.

   Recommendation: Social service agencies should ensure that their agency is listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book under "Social Service Organizations".

Agencies	Public Ed.	Marriage Counselling	Family Counselling	Youth Counselling	Parent Counselling	Credit Counselling	Legal Advice	Support for Employee Stress Relief Prog. in Workplace	Family Life Education	Emergency Shelter	Crisis Intervention	Alcohol/ Drug Abuse Treatment	Treatment for Mental Health Problems	On-going Support Groups For Clients	Co-operation with Referral to Other Agencies
Addiction Research Foundation	X							X	X					X	X
C-K Big Brothers Association	X													X	X
C-K Com. & Family Services	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X				X
C-K Women's Centre	X	Individual Counselling Advocacy							X	X	X			X	X
Employment and Immigration	X			Relating to Career											X
R.E.C.P. Services Tilbury	X								X		X				X
K-C Public Health Unit	X	Secondary Role							X		X	Follow-up	X	X	X
Kent Board of Education	X			X	X				X		Secondary role		Secondary role		X
Kent R C Board of Education	X			X	Secondary role				X		X			X	X
Kent Children's Aid Society	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	Secondary Role	Secondary Role	X	X
Kent Children's Treatment Centre	X	X	X	X	X			Only where disabled are employed	X					X	X

X - Services Provided

Agencies	Public Ed.	Marriage Counselling	Family Counselling	Youth Counselling	Parent Counselling	Credit Counselling	Legal Advice	Support for Employee Stress Relief Prog. in Workplace	Family Life Education	Emergency Shelter	Crisis Intervention	Alcohol/ Drug Abuse Treatment	Treatment for Mental Health Problems	On-going Support Groups for Clients	Co-ordination With [illegible] To Other Agencies
Legal Assistance Kent	X						X								X
Lester B. Pearson Centre	X		X	X	X				X		X	For Youth Under 19 Years	X	X	X
Mental Health Clinic	X	X	Initial Interview and Referral			For Clients		X			X (9 - 5)	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Kent	X										X		X	X	X
Operation Our Kids	X	Listeners							X					X	X
Parents Without Partners		Unable to contact by Telephone							X						
Probation and Aftercare	X			X	Secondary Role	Child Advocacy			Limited	X	X	Counselling X			X
Probation and Parole	X	Individual assessments, referrals and supervision of conditions of parole									X				X
Salvation Army	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X
Sydenham Mental Health SS	X	X	X		Secondary Role			X	X			Secondary Role		X	X
Telecare											X				X

X - Services Provided

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Prior to March of 1983, most charges arising from incidents of family violence were dealt with in the Provincial Court - Criminal Division, presided over by His Honor Judge C.E. Perkins. Since March of 1983, simple assault charges have been dealt with in the Provincial Court - Family Division, presided over by His Honor Judge L.G. DeKoning. In the latter setting, Judge DeKoning presides in the capacity of a judge of the Criminal Court and the court over which he presides is a Criminal Court.

The division is that the summary offences (e.g. simple assault) are heard by Judge DeKoning, while the indictable offences (e.g. aggravated assault) are heard by Judge Perkins.

In all instances, family violence refers not only to spousal abuse but includes parental and sibling abuse. Indeed, it refers to any violence which occurs within the family. This means that cases heard by the Family Court judge sitting in the capacity of a Criminal Court judge, are not limited to those incidents which involve only spouses.

The police lay the charges and the Crown Attorney prosecutes these charges. This division of labour results in the fact that the victims of crimes, including victims of family violence, deal mainly with police officers. They interview the witnesses and gather the required evidence, the Crown Attorney presents this information in court in accordance with the rules of evidence.

For a variety of reasons, more often than not, the Crown Attorney's only contact with the victims and their witnesses, if any, is just prior to trial. During this interview the Crown is in possession of all the evidence and can quickly apprise himself of the situation. The actual prosecution of a case becomes almost a technical matter in which the Crown's expertise in presenting the evidence is of prime importance.

If the Crown Attorney has any contact with victims of family violence prior to trial, it is usually in circumstances where they wish the charges to be withdrawn. It may be possible to describe the prosecution of a case as technical, but no so the Crown's function when such a request is made. These requests involve the exercising of the prosecutor's discretion which focuses attention on the Administration of Justice itself.

The Administration of Justice is not something that should be interfered with unless for good reason. When such a request is received by the Crown Attorney's office in Kent County, an exhaustive investigation of the situation is undertaken. Included in this investigation are the following considerations:

i) is there a history of family violence
ii) what is the extent of injuries, if any
iii) was alcohol a factor in the incident
iv) what is the relationship of the participants
v) how long in this relationship
vi) is the Children's Aid Society involved
vii) has there been any previous withdrawals

It is also the practice of the local Crown Attorney's office to have a police officer visit the home of the victim, assess the situation and thus update existing information. Once in possession of this information a decision is made with respect to withdrawing or proceeding with the charge as laid.

It would appear that more attention is showered on victims who request that charges be withdrawn than on those victims who do not. The reason for this apparent "flaw" in the system stems from the difference between the previously mentioned functions, i.e. the act of prosecution and the exercising of discretion, which place the Crown in two very different roles, the former relatively technical, the latter which cannot be so described.

This dual function, in addition to the fact that the Crown's only contact with victims generally occurs just prior to trial, tends to result in a negative attitude towards Crown Attorneys. They are perceived as being the least helpful in the prosecution process. It would appear that a better understanding of their role in the Criminal Justice System is necessary. Perhaps the proposed "Victims Assistance Programme" referred to recently by Attorney General Roy McMurtry, will be the vehicle through which such understanding is achieved.

STATISTICAL

DATA

INTRODUCTION

For the purposes of this study, Family Violence has been defined as any threat of or physical abuse between family members which includes:

1) abuse between siblings
2) child abuse
3) parents abusing children over 16 years of age (teen abuse)
4) parents abused by their children (parental abuse)
5) spousal abuse where spouse can be defined as:
    a) a person who is legally married
    b) a co-habiting relationship
6) extended family abuse
7) sexual assaults within "family" relationships (includes primary and extended family members)

The period covered by this research is 1981 - 1982 - up to July 31, 1983.

. . Research not replicable outside Kent County or generalizable outside the study's time frame . .

The following research designs were utilized:

1) Secondary Analysis of Existing Data.
2) Survey Research.
3) Research Interviewing.

RESEARCH DESIGN

DESIGN: Secondary Analysis of Existing Data - analysis of data which has been collected without the prior control or involvement of this research project.

ADVANTAGES:

1. Absence of the investigator from the data collection stages eliminates interviewer's influence or bias.
2. Researcher's absence helps ensure validity and reliability.
3. Demographic Information has high validity.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Recorder's perceptions affect validity.
2. Inductive research is used - an implicit understanding of what is observed rather than deductive research - an explicit indication of what to observe.
3. Not easily generalizable.
4. Relevant data may be missing.

QUESTIONNAIRES UTILIZING THIS DESIGN:

1. Code Sheet for Police Occurrence Reports
2. Code Sheet for Family Court Files
3. Community Response Questionnaires to Social Services with reference to demographic information obtained from Women's Centre, Children's Aid Society and Community and Family Services.

CODE SHEET FOR POLICE OCCURRENCE REPORTS

Purpose: To obtain relevant demographic information as to who, when, where, what and resolution of family violence calls.

Target Group: Police Occurrence records for the years 1981, 1982, and up to July 31, 1983.

Limitations:

1) Limited access.
2) Data Collection Methods vary from police force to police force.
3) Missing data.
4) Those limitations identified by research design.

CODE SHEET FOR FAMILY COURT FILES

Purpose: To obtain relevant information with respect to present charges, previous charges, subsequent charges and outcome of each.

Target Group: Family Court Files for the period of March to July, 1983.

Limitations:

1) Missing data.
2) Limited access to records for the two and a half year period.
3) Those limitations identified by research design.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE QUESTIONNAIRES TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Purpose: To obtain relevant demographic information with reference to:

1) Victim and assailant.
2) Services provided and identified gaps in services.
3) Past history of family violence.

Target Group: Data collected by the Women's Centre and Children's Aid Society and Community and Family Services for the years 1981, 1982 and up to July 31, 1983.

Limitations:

1) Missing data.
2) Limited access.
3) Those limitations identified by research design.

POLICE QUESTIONNAIRES

MUNICIPAL POLICE

Chatham City Police

1981 - 164 cases
1982 - 117 cases - decrease
July, 1983 - 78 cases - back to level of 1981
TOTAL - 359 cases

Dresden Police Department

1981 - 4 cases
1982 - 26 cases - increase
July, 1983 - 10 cases - back to level of 1982
TOTAL - 40 cases

Wallaceburg Police Department

1981 - 79 cases
1982 - 34 cases - decrease
July, 1983 - 88 cases - increase-higher than 1981
TOTAL - 201 cases

Tilbury Police Department

1981 - 13 cases
1982 - 12 cases - same level as 81
July, 1983 - 9 cases - slight increase as compared to 1981 & 1982
TOTAL - 34 cases

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

	1982	1983	
Chatham	16	28	- increase
Wallaceburg	6	8	- increase
Merlin	10	11	- increase
Ridgetown	9	12	- increase
Blenheim	7	12	- increase
TOTAL	48	71	

Total for:

1981 - 260 cases reported to Police (excluding OPP statistics)
1982 - 237 cases reported to Police - slight decrease
to July 31, 1983 - 156 cases reported to Police - increase (trend up)

SUMMARY OF THE POLICE FORCE OCCURRENCE REPORTS

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCE

Police Force	Frequency	Percentage
1. Chatham	359	60
2. Wallaceburg	201	34
3. Tilbury	34	6
TOTAL	594	100%

NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES

Year	Frequency	Percentage
1. 1981	258	43
2. 1982	178	30
3. July 1983	158	27
TOTAL	594	100%

TYPE OF ABUSE

Type	Frequency	Percentage
1. sibling abuse	49	8
2. child abuse	35	6
3. teen abuse	9	1
4. parental abuse	31	5
5. spousal abuse	440	73
6. extended family abuse	19	3
7. sexual assaults between family members	16	3
8. missing information	5	1
TOTAL	604	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF OCCURRENCES

DAY OF THE WEEK

Day	Frequency	Percentage
1. Monday	63	11
2. Tuesday	47	8
3. Wednesday	73	12
4. Thursday	70	12
5. Friday	96	16
6. Saturday	137	23
7. Sunday	103	17
8. missing information	5	1
TOTAL	594	100%

MONTH OF THE YEAR

Month	Frequency	Percentage
1. January 01	48	8
2. February 02	54	9
3. March 03	51	9
4. April 04	48	8
5. May 05	61	10
6. June 06	72	12
7. July 07	70	12
8. August 08	46	8
9. September 09	41	7
10. October 10	41	7
11. November 11	31	5
12. December 12	31	5
TOTAL	594	100%

TIME OF DAY

Time	Frequency	Percentage
1. 00 - 01	41	7
2. 01 - 02	41	7
3. 02 - 03	33	6
4. 03 - 04	28	5
5. 04 - 05	11	2
6. 05 - 06	9	2
7. 06 - 07	9	2
8. 07 - 08	15	3
9. 08 - 09	11	2
10. 09 - 10	9	2
11. 10 - 11	10	3
12. 11 - 12	17	3
13. 12 - 13	20	3
14. 13 - 14	19	3
15. 14 - 15	15	3
16. 15 - 16	17	5
17. 16 - 17	27	5
18. 17 - 18	21	4
19. 18 - 19	34	6
20. 19 - 20	35	6
21. 20 - 21	37	6
22. 21 - 22	36	6
23. 22 - 23	32	5
24. 23 - 24	47	8
TOTAL	594	100%

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE
(as defined by victim)

Location	Frequency	Percentage
1. residence of couple	329	54
2. residence of female	55	9
3. residence of male	32	5
4. residence of child	7	1
5. residence of extended family	26	4
6. public places	63	11
7. family residence	82	14
8. missing information	3	1
9. other	7	1
TOTAL	604	100%

SETTING OF OCCURRENCE

Setting	Frequency	Percentage
1. rural	4	1
2. urban	590	99
TOTAL	594	100%

AREA OF TOWN/COUNTY OF OCCURRENCE

Area	Chatham #	Chatham %	Wallaceburg #	Wallaceburg %	Tilbury #	Tilbury %
1. North	23	6	18	9	11	32
2. North West	42	12	29	14	7	20
3. West	22	6	20	10	2	6
4. South West	20	6	11	6	1	3
5. South	55	15	10	5	-	0
6. South East	79	22	17	8	-	0
7. East	59	16	58	29	9	27
8. North East	53	15	29	14	3	9
9. Central	6	2	9	5	1	3
TOTAL	359	100%	201	100%	34	100%

PERSONS OBSERVING OCCURRENCE

Person	Frequency	Percentage
1. no - one	386	64
2. relatives or children	103	17
3. neighbours or friends	57	10
4. concerned citizen	40	7
5. official	5	1
6. missing information	8	1
TOTAL	599	100%

WHO CALLED THE POLICE

Person	Frequency	Percentage
1. victim	427	71
2. relatives or children	67	11
3. neighbours or friends	57	10
4. concerned citizen	35	6
5. official	6	1
6. missing information	5	1
TOTAL	597	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF VICTIM AND ASSAILANT

PRINCIPALS' RELATIONSHIP

Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
1. married	242	40
2. common-law	133	22
3. separated	68	11
4. divorced	10	2
5. siblings	49	8
6. parent and child	75	12
7. extended family (in-laws, uncles, aunts, grandparents)	25	4
8. other	8	1
TOTAL	610	100%

NUMBER OF YEARS IN RELATIONSHIP

Number of Years	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0 - 5	26	4
2. 6 - 10	10	2
3. 11 - 15	15	3
4. 16 - 20	22	4
5. 21 - 25	10	2
6. 26 - 30	4	0
7. 31 or over	5	0
8. missing information	505	85
TOTAL	597	100%

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF VICTIM AND ASSAILANT

VICTIM'S AGE

Age	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0 - 5	3	1
2. 6 - 10	8	2
3. 11 - 15	13	2
4. 16 - 20	38	6
5. 21 - 25	78	13
6. 26 - 30	60	10
7. 31 - 35	26	4
8. 36 - 40	30	5
9. 41 - 45	18	3
10. 46 - 50	7	1
11. 51 - 55	12	2
12. 56 - 60	13	2
13. 61 or over	11	2
14. missing information	280	47
TOTAL	597	100%

ASSAILANT'S AGE

Age	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0 - 5	0	0
2. 6 - 10	0	0
3. 11 - 15	6	1
4. 16 - 20	26	4
5. 21 - 25	80	13
6. 26 - 30	68	11
7. 31 - 35	48	8
8. 36 - 40	31	5
9. 41 - 45	39	7
10. 46 - 50	11	2
11. 51 - 55	14	3
12. 56 - 60	8	1
13. 61 or over	17	3
14. missing information	248	42
TOTAL	596	100%

VICTIM'S SEX

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
1. male	105	18
2. female	489	82
3. missing information	3	0
TOTAL	597	100%

ASSAILANT'S SEX

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
1. male	543	91
2. female	50	9
3. missing information	3	0
TOTAL	596	100%

VICTIM

Employed	#	%
1. yes	76	12
2. no	40	7
3. houseperson	46	8
4. student	36	6
5. missing information	399	67
TOTAL	597	100%

ASSAILANT:

Employed	#	%
1. yes	41	7
2. no	15	3
3. houseperson	2	0
4. student	15	3
5. missing information	523	87
TOTAL	596	100%

Any Children	#	%
1. yes	135	23
2. no	32	5
3. missing information	430	72
TOTAL	597	100%

Any Children	#	%
1. yes	133	22
2. no	23	4
3. missing information	440	74
TOTAL	596	100%

Number	#	%
1. one	31	5
2. two	23	3
3. three	10	2
4. four	2	0
5. five	5	1
6. six or more	0	0
7. none	45	8
8. missing information	481	81
TOTAL	597	100%

Number	#	%
1. one	32	5
2. two	26	4
3. three	12	2
4. four	2	0
5. five	6	1
6. six or more	0	0
7. none	24	4
8. missing information	494	84
TOTAL	596	100%

VICTIM

Any Siblings	#	%
1. yes	76	13
2. no	2	0
3. missing information	519	87
TOTAL	597	100%

ASSAILANT

Any Siblings	#	%
1. yes	45	8
2. no	2	0
3. missing information	549	92
TOTAL	596	100%

Number	#	%
1. one	13	2
2. two	12	2
3. three	0	0
4. four	0	0
5. five	1	0
6. six or more	0	0
7. none	1	0
8. missing information	570	96
TOTAL	597	100%

Number	#	%
1. one	10	2
2. two	2	0
3. three	0	0
4. four	2	0
5. five	1	0
6. six or more	1	0
7. none	2	0
8. missing information	578	98
TOTAL	596	100%

DESCRIPTION OF OCCURRENCES

HAD VICTIM CONSUMED ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Consumed Alcohol/ Drugs	#	%
1. yes	137	23
2. no	298	50
3. missing information	162	27
TOTAL	597	100%

HAD ASSAILANT CONSUMED ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

Consumed Alcohol/ Drugs	#	%
1. yes	149	25
2. no	56	9
3. missing information	391	66
TOTAL	596	100%

WAS VICTIM INTERVIEWED BY POLICE

Victim Interviewed	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	576	96
2. no	6	1
3. missing information	15	3
TOTAL	597	100%

WAS ASSAILANT INTERVIEWED BY POLICE

Assailant Interviewed	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	370	62
2. no	189	32
3. missing information	37	6
TOTAL	596	100%

HAD THE VICTIM ASSAULTED THE ASSAILANT

Assaulted Assailant	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	79	13
2. no	421	71
3. missing information	97	16
TOTAL	597	100%

DID ASSAILANT LEAVE BEFORE POLICE ARRIVED

Assailant Left	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	116	19
2. no	355	59
3. missing information	125	22
TOTAL	596	100%

DID VICTIM COMPLAIN OF INJURIES

Victim Complain	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	403	68
2. no	115	19
3. missing information	79	13
4. not applicable	0	0
TOTAL	597	100%

DID THE ASSAILANT COMPLAIN OF INJURIES

Assailant Complain	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	38	6
2. no	163	27
3. missing information	99	17
4. not applicable	296	50
TOTAL	596	100%

INJURIES TO VICTIM

Injuries	Frequency	Percentage
1. none	78	13
2. not visible	151	24
3. bruises	184	30
4. bleeding	35	6
5. fractures	5	1
6. required hospitalization	4	1
7. rape	13	2
8. not applicable	15	2
9. missing information	127	21
TOTAL	612	100%

INJURIES TO ASSAILANT

Injuries	Frequency	Percentage
1. none	159	26
2. not visible	16	3
3. bruises	10	2
4. bleeding	12	2
5. fractures	0	0
6. required hospitalization	3	1
7. rape	0	0
8. not applicable	299	49
9. missing information	104	17
TOTAL	603	100%

TREATMENT OF INJURIES TO VICTIM

Treatment	Frequency	Percentage
1. none required	380	61
2. advised to see doctor	17	3
3. advised to go to emergency	10	2
4. taken to emergency	29	5
5. hospitalized	4	1
6. not applicable	46	7
7. missing information	134	21
TOTAL	620	100%

TREATMENT OF INJURIES TO ASSAILANT

Treatment	Frequency	Percentage
1. none required	56	9
2. advised to see doctor	2	1
3. advised to go to emergency	3	1
4. taken to emergency	4	1
5. hospitalized	1	0
6. not applicable	431	71
7. missing information	104	17
TOTAL	601	100%

EXTENT OF VIOLENCE TO VICTIM AND ASSAILANT

Extent of Violence	Frequency	Percentage
1. threatened to hit or throw something at the other one	11	2
2. threw or smashed/hit or kicked something	16	2
3. threw something at the other one	14	2
4. pushed, grabbed, shoved or pulled hair	143	21
5. slapped the other one	59	8
6. kicked, bit, or hit with a fist	201	29
7. hit or tried to hit with something	26	5
8. beat up on the other one, scratched other one	17	2
9. threatened with a gun or knife or other object	10	1
10. used a gun or knife or other object	5	1
11. strangulation or choking	6	1
12. threatened	30	4
13. sexual abuse	24	3
14. missing information	135	19
TOTAL	697	100%

ADVICE GIVEN BY POLICE

Advice Given	To Victims Frequency	To Victims Percentage	To Assailants Frequency	To Assailants Percentage
1. no advice given	287	37	287	57
2. nonspecific advice	116	16	116	23
3. calm down and keep the peace	43	6	43	8
4. leave premises	20	3	20	4
5. seek outside help(e.g. WC, CAS Family services, medical attention, legal aid)	43	6	43	8
6. advised of rights re: charges	239	32	0	0
TOTAL	748	100%	509	100%

PEACE BOND REQUESTED

Was it requested	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	8	1
2. no	589	99
TOTAL	597	100%

EXPRESSED WISHES OF VICTIM

Expressed wishes	Frequency	Percentage
1. none	463	76
2. arrest assailant	21	3
3. remove assailant	45	7
4. remove me	51	9
5. leave us alone	11	2
6. protection	18	3
7. warn assailant	3	0
8. witness injuries	2	0
9. other	0	0
TOTAL	614	100%

EXPRESSED WISHES OF ASSAILANT

Expressed wishes	Frequency	Percentage
1. none	570	95
2. arrest victim	0	0
3. remove victim	5	1
4. remove me	9	2
5. leave us alone	8	1
6. protection	0	0
7. warn victim	0	0
8. witness injuries	0	0
9. other	4	1
TOTAL	596	100%

NUMBER OF UNDERLYING ISSUES MENTIONED BY POLICE

Issues	Frequency	Percentage
1. alcohol and drugs	166	28
2. mental disorder	32	5
3. marital problems	35	6
4. extreme stress	2	0
5. missing information	360	61
TOTAL	595	100%

NUMBER OF LINES OF MATERIAL WRITTEN BY POLICE

Number	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0 - 10	286	48
2. 11 - 20	163	27
3. 21 - 30	78	13
4. 31 - 40	28	5
5. 41 - 50	17	3
6. 51 - 60	12	2
7. 61 - 70	4	1
8. 71 - 80	1	0
9. 81 - 90	1	0
10. 91 -100	1	0
11. 101 or over	3	1
TOTAL	594	100%

CURRENT OFFENCE DESCRIPTION

Description	Frequency	Percentage
1. common assault	506	85
2. assault - causing bodily harm	25	4
3. sexual assault	14	2
4. verbal threats	41	8
5. threats with weapon	8	1
TOTAL	594	100%

CHARGES DISCUSSED OR LAID BY POLICE

Charges	Frequency	Percentage
1. no charges mentioned	432	71
2. police advised to lay charges	76	12
3. police laid charges	95	16
4. police laid charges and advised that others be laid	3	0
5. missing information	5	1
TOTAL	611	100%

IF VICTIM ADVISED TO SEE JP, WHAT WAS HE/SHE ADVISED TO LAY

Advised to lay	Frequency	Percentage
1. assault causing bodily harm	3	1
2. common assault	79	13
3. threatening charge	1	0
4. not applicable	524	85
5. missing information	6	1
TOTAL	613	100%

SPECIFIC CHARGES LAID

Charges laid	Frequency	Percentage
1. none	484	80
2. assault causing bodily harm *(CC 245-2)	23	4
3. common assault (CC 245-1)	95	16
4. threatening (CC 745)	0	0
5. breach of the peace (CC 31)	2	0
6. arrested on outstanding warrant	0	0
7. rape charges	0	0
8. other	0	0
TOTAL	604	100%

* CC - Criminal Code

ASSAILANT'S PLEA TO CHARGES

Plea to charges	Frequency	Percentage
1. guilty	46	8
2. not guilty	26	5
3. pending	8	1
4. not applicable	484	80
5. missing information	40	6
TOTAL	604	100%

DISPOSITION

Disposition	Frequency	Percentage
1. charge dismissed	19	3
2. charge withdrawn	45	7
3. found not guilty	2	0
4. guilty - absolute discharge	3	1
5. guilty - suspended sentence	14	2
6. guilty - conditional discharge	5	1
7. guilty - probation	17	3
8. guilty - fine	14	2
9. guilty - jail	3	1
10. guilty - fine and jail	0	0
11. entered into peace bond	0	0
12. other	0	0
13. not applicable	484	80
TOTAL	606	100%

DETAILS OF FINE AND/OR JAIL SENTENCE

Details of sentence	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0 - $ 99	2	0
2. $100 - $ 200	11	2
3. $201 - $1,000	3	0
4. over $1,000	0	0
5. 0 to 5 days in jail	4	1
6. 6 to 10 days in jail	3	0
7. 11 to 20 days in jail	2	0
8. 21 to 30 days in jail	1	0
9. over 30 days in jail	2	0
10. less than or equal to $100 and less than or equal to 5 days in jail	0	0
11. $101 to $500 and 5 days or less in jail	0	0
12. less than or equal to $1,000 and less than or equal to 20 days in jail	0	0
13. over $1,000 and more than 20 days in jail	1	0
14. other	4	1
15. not applicable	589	96
TOTAL	622	100%

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Conditions	Frequency	Percentage
1. keep the peace and be of good behaviour	0	0
2. see probation officer for less than 6 months	3	1
3. see probation officer for 6 months to 1 year	12	2
4. see probation officer for more than 1 year	2	0
5. abstain from alcohol	0	0
6. seek counselling	0	0
7. do not go near or attempt any communication with complainant	1	0
8. seek psychiatric help	0	0
9. other	2	0
10. not applicable	589	97
TOTAL	607	100%

CONDITIONS OF PEACE BOND

Conditions	Frequency	Percentage
1. keep the peace and be of good behaviour	0	0
2. duration of less than or equal to one year	0	0
3. duration of more than one year	0	0
4. surety of less than or equal to $500	0	0
5. surety of less than or equal to $1,000	0	0
6. surety of more than $1,000	0	0
7. do not go within one city block of complainant	0	0
8. seek counselling	0	0
9. not applicable	604	100
TOTAL	604	100%

PREVIOUS ASSAULTS

Any previous assaults	Frequency	Percentage
1. yes	181	30
2. no	249	42
3. missing information	166	28
TOTAL	596	100%

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC ASSAULTS
FOR DRESDEN MUNICIPAL POLICE

Dresden	1982		1983	
	No.	%	No.	%
Domestic Assaults	26	100%	10	100%
Disturbance, assistance, information calls	13	50%	8	80%
Assault Complaints	8	31%	—	—
Actual Assaults	5	19%	2	20%
Principal's Relationship				
Common law	5	19%	5	50%
Husband/wife	13	50%	4	40%
Mother/son	1	4%	—	—
Father/son	2	8%	—	—
Brothers	1	4%	—	—
Sisters	—	—	1	10%
In-laws	4	15%	—	—
Time of Occurrence				
10:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.	18	60%	8	80%
6:00 p.m. -10:00 p.m.	6	23%	2	20%
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.	1	4%	—	—
2:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	1	4%	—	—
Arrests	3	12%	—	—
Charges	2	8%	—	—
Outcome of Court				
Conviction	1	50%	—	—
Dismissal	1	50%	—	—

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE
STATISTICS FOR 1982

Detachments	Assaults reported to Police	Actual Number of Assaults that Occurred		Number of Domestic Assaults	
		#	% of reported Assaults	#	% of actual assaults
Blenheim	27	26	96	7	27
Chatham	79	65	82	16	25
Merlin	41	39	95	10	26
Ridgetown					
- Municipal	17	16	94	4	25
- Rural	20	19	95	5	26
Wallaceburg	27	23	85	6	26
TOTAL	211	188	89	48	26

These figures are estimations with a + or - 5% variation.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE STATISTICS
FOR 1983

	Detachment													
	Blenheim		Chatham		Merlin		Ridgetown				Wallaceburg		Total	
							Municipal		Rural					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domestic Assaults	12	100%	28	100%	11	100%	8	100%	4	100%	8	100%	74*	100%
No. of Instances Injuries resulted	2	17%	14	50%	—	—	1	13%	2	50%	1	13%	20	28%
Sex of Victims - Female	9	75%	28	100%	7	64%	8	100%	4	80%	6	75%	62	87%
- Male	3	25%	—	—	4	36%	—	—	1	20%	2	25%	10	14%
Principal's Relationship - Common-law	4	33%	7	25%	1	9%	2	25%	1	25%	1	13%	16	23%
- Husband-wife	6	50%	18	64%	6	55%	6	75%	2	50%	5	62%	43	61%
- mothe 'daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- fathe, /son	1	8%	3	11%	1	9%	—	—	—	—	2	25%	7	10%
- father/daughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	25%	—	—	1	1%
- brothers	—	—	—	—	3	27%	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4%
- sisters	1	8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1%
Charges laid - yes	4	33%	10	36%	2	18%	1	13%	—	—	2	25%	19	27%
- no **	8	67%	17	61%	9	82%	7	87%	4	100%	6	75%	51	72%
- pending	—	—	1	3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1%
Outcome of Court Proceedings - convictions	1	25%	3	30%	1	50%	1	100%	—	—	1	50%	7	37%
- dismissals	2	50%	2	20%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21%
- pending	—	—	4	40%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21%
- withdrawals	1	10%	1	10%	1	50%	—	—	—	—	1	50%	4	21%

* Wheatley reported 3 cases of Domestic Assault (count is not included in demographic breakdown).

** in most instances charges were not laid at the request of the victim

RANGE OF
COURT PENALTIES
FROM OPP CASES

Absolute Discharge

Probation

i.e. one case included a five year ban on weapons Possession

Fines

varied from $100 - $405

Two days in jail, plus one year probation

COURT FILES

For March, 1983 - July, 1983

1. Charge usually laid was common assault.
2. Charge was usually laid by police, generally the Chatham Police.
3. Proceedings were held under the Criminal Code.
4. Generally no proceedings under the Child Welfare Act.
5. Generally the accused had no previous charges.
6. If there were previous charges, they consisted of:
   a) theft
   b) driving under suspension
7. The Court outcome of previous charges was guilty - fine and/or jail.
8. It was usually 21 to 30 days from offence to first court appearance; re: Present charges.
9. The presiding Judge was always Judge DeKoning.
10. There was a 50/50 split between the plea of not guilty and guilty.
11. The outcome of first court appearance was usually an adjournment for counsel.
12. The final Court outcome was usually guilty - probation.
13. If a fine and/or jail sentence was imposed, it was usually for:
    a) $100 - $200
    b) $201 - $1,000
    c) 0 - 5 days in jail
14. The conditions of Probation were:
    a) support spouse, dependents and seek and maintain employment.
    b) see probation officer for 6 months to one year.
15. Police reports were usually available to the judge before sentencing.

SUMMARY OF COURT FILES

PERIOD: MARCH 1983 to JULY 1983

MOST SERIOUS CHARGE

Charge	Frequency	Percentage
1. assault causing bodily harm	7	16
2. common assault	35	82
3. threats, fearing	0	0
4. breach of recognizance	0	0
5. rape/indecent assault	1	2
6. other	0	0
TOTAL	43	100%

WHO LAID THE CHARGE

Who laid the charge	Frequency	Percentage
1. complainant	16	36
2. police	27	62
3. other (CAS worker)	1	2
TOTAL	44	100%

REPORTED TO WHICH POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Department	Frequency	Percentage
1. Chatham	27	63
2. Wallaceburg	4	9
3. Tilbury	3	7
4. Dresden	0	0
5. O.P.P.	7	16
6. missing information	2	5
TOTAL	43	100%

PROCEEDINGS UNDER CRIMINAL CODE OR FAMILY LAW REFORM ACT

Proceedings	Frequency	Percentage
1. Criminal Code	41	96
2. Family Law Reform Act	1	2
3. both	1	2
TOTAL	43	100%

PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHILD WELFARE ACT

Proceedings	Frequency	Percentage
1. present proceedings	0	0
2. previous proceedings	1	2
3. none	4	9
4. not applicable	38	88
TOTAL	43	100%

PREVIOUS CHARGES

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CHARGES

Number	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0	22	54
2. 1	1	2
3. 2	1	2
4. 3	2	5
5. 4	3	7
6. 5 or more	4	10
7. missing information	8	20
TOTAL	41	100%

NATURE OF PREVIOUS CHARGES

Nature of charges	Frequency	Percentage
1. assault causing bodily harm	2	3
2. common assault	5	7
3. threats, fearing	0	0
4. breach of recognizance	2	3
5. rape/indecent assault	1	2
6. other:	31	45

	Frequency	Percentage
attempted theft	1	3
breach of probation	1	3
breaking & entering	3	10
disturbance	3	10
driving under suspension	4	14
escape custody	1	3
fraud	1	3
impaired	2	6
loitering	1	3
mischief	1	3
*NCA sec 3(1)	1	3
obstructing justice	1	3
possession	2	6
speeding	1	3
theft	5	17
wilful damage	3	10

7. not applicable	21	30
8. missing information	7	10
TOTAL	69	100%

* Narcotics Control Act

COURT OUTCOME OF PREVIOUS CHARGES

Outcome	Frequency	Percentage
1. charge dismissed	0	0
2. charge withdrawn	0	0
3. found not guilty	0	0
4. guilty - absolute discharge	0	0
5. guilty - suspended sentence	12	14
6. guilty - conditional discharge	3	4
7. guilty - probation	15	18
8. guilty - fine and/or jail	22	26
9. entered into Peace Bond	0	0
10. other - restitution	4	5
11. not applicable	20	24
12. missing information	8	9
TOTAL	84	100%

SUBSEQUENT CHARGES

NUMBER OF SUBSEQUENT CHARGES

Number	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0	2	5
2. 1	3	7
3. 2	0	0
4. 3 or more	0	0
5. missing information	36	88
TOTAL	41	100%

NATURE OF SUBSEQUENT CHARGES

Nature of charges	Frequency	Percentage
1. assault causing bodily harm	0	0
2. common assault	3	7
3. threats, fearing	0	0
4. rape	0	0
5. other	0	0
6. not applicable	2	5
7. missing information	36	88
TOTAL	41	100%

COURT OUTCOME OF SUBSEQUENT CHARGES

Outcome	Frequency	Percentage
1. charge dismissed	0	0
2. charge withdrawn	0	0
3. not guilty	2	5
4. guilty - absolute discharge	0	0
5. guilty - suspended sentence	0	0
6. guilty - conditional discharge	0	0
7. guilty - probation	1	2
8. guilty - fine and/or jail	1	2
9. entered into Peace Bond	0	0
10. other	0	0
11. not applicable	2	5
12. missing information	35	86
TOTAL	41	100%

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM OFFENCE TO FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

Number		Frequency	Percentage
1.	0 - 10	3	7
2.	11 - 20	12	28
3.	21 - 30	17	39
4.	31 - 40	5	12
5.	41 - 50	1	2
6.	51 - 60	3	7
7.	61 - 70	2	5
8.	71 - 80	0	0
9.	81 - 90	0	0
10.	91 or over	0	0
11.	missing information	0	0
	TOTAL	43	100%

PRESIDING JUDGE

Judge		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Judge DeKoning	43	100%

HOW DID DEFENDANT PLEAD

Plea		Frequency	Percentage
1.	guilty	16	38
2.	not guilty	21	49
3.	no plea	4	9
4.	agreed to Peace Bond	1	2
5.	failed to enter Peace Bond	0	0
6.	missing information	1	2
	TOTAL	43	100%

WAS THERE A TRIAL

A trial		Frequency	Percentage
1.	yes	26	60
2.	no	17	40
3.	not applicable	0	0
	TOTAL	43	100%

OUTCOME OF FIRST COURT APPEARANCE

Outcome		Frequency	Percentage
1.	postponed	8	18
2.	agreed to enter into Peace Bond	1	2
3.	wouldn't enter into Peace Bond	0	0
4.	charge withdrawn	6	14
5.	case dismissed	2	5
6.	adjourned for counsel	17	39
7.	plea or charge heard only	0	0
8.	accused remanded into custody	0	0
9.	defendant found guilty	8	18
10.	defendant found not guilty	1	2
11.	other	0	0
12.	missing information	1	2
	TOTAL	44	100%

FINAL COURT OUTCOME

Final Outcome		Frequency	Percentage
1.	case dismissed	3	5
2.	charge withdrawn	6	11
3.	found not guilty	5	9
4.	found guilty - absolute discharge	0	0
5.	found guilty - suspended sentence	2	4
6.	guilty - probation	20	35
7.	guilty - fine	2	4
8.	guilty - jail	9	16
9.	guilty - fine and jail	0	0
10.	entered into Peace Bond	1	0
11.	guilty - conditional discharge	5	9
12.	other:	4	7

	Frequency	Percentage
#7 or #8	3	75
#6 or #8	1	25

TOTAL	57	100%

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR ACCUSED

Warrants Issued		Frequency	Percentage
1.	none	34	78
2.	remanding prisoner	0	0
3.	commital upon conviction	9	22
4.	other	0	0
	TOTAL	43	100%

DETAILS OF FINE AND/OR JAIL SENTENCE

Details	Frequency	Percentage
1. 0 - $ 99	0	0
2. $100 - $ 200	1	2
3. $201 - $1,000	1	2
4. over $1,000	0	0
5. 0 to 5 days in jail	5	12
6. 6 to 10 days in jail	3	7
7. 11 to 20 days in jail	0	0
8. 21 to 30 days in jail	2	5
9. over 30 days in jail	0	0
10. less than or equal to $100 and less than or equal to 5 days in jail	1	2
11. $101 to $500 and 5 or less days in jail	1	2
12. less than or equal to $1,000 and less than or equal to 20 days in jail	0	0
13. over $1,000 and more than 20 days in jail	0	0
14. other:	3	7
15. not applicable	28	61
TOTAL	45	100%

	Frequency	Percentage
#2 or #7	2	75
#2 or #8	1	25

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Conditions	Frequency	Percentage
1. keep the peace and be of good behaviour	9	9
2. see probation officer for less than 6 months	4	4
3. see probation officer for 6 months to one year	16	17
4. see probation officer for more than one year	1	1
5. abstain from alcohol	10	10
6. seek counselling	6	6
7. do not go near or attempt any communication with complainant	7	7
8. seek psychiatric help	1	1
9. support spouse, dependents, seek and maintain employment	26	27
10. other	9	9
11. not applicable	9	9
TOTAL	98	100%

CONDITIONS OF PEACE BOND

Conditions	Frequency	Percentage
1. keep the peace and be of good behaviour	0	0
2. duration of less than or equal to one year	0	0
3. duration of more than one year	0	0
4. surety of less than or equal to $500	1	2
5. surety of less than or equal to $1,000	0	0
6. surety of more than $1,000	0	0
7. do not go within one city block of complainant	0	0
8. seek counselling	0	0
9. not applicable	42	98
TOTAL	43	100%

REPORTS AVAILABLE TO JUDGE BEFORE SENTENCING

Reports	Frequency	Percentage
1. none	0	0
2. Family Services	2	2
3. CAS	3	2
4. Women's Centre	0	0
5. Probation Officer	3	2
6. Employer, family doctor, hospitals	7	6
7. statement made by complainant	19	15
8. statement made by accused	0	0
9. evidence from defence lawyer	0	0
10. evidence from Crown	43	35
11. Police	38	31
12. other:	9	7

	Frequency	Percentage
Court Clerk Family Division	1	11
Mental Health Kent	1	11
Public Health Nurse	1	11
Social Services	3	33
South Western Regional Centre	1	11
Subject's Mother	1	11
missing information	1	11

TOTAL	124	100%

CHATHAM-KENT WOMEN'S CENTRE INC.

For 2½ years

Total Cases of Family Violence

Sibling Abuse	- 3 cases
Child Abuse	- 28 cases
Teen Abuse	- 5 cases
Parental Abuse	- 2 cases
Spousal Abuse	- 177 cases
Extended Family Abuse	- 2 cases
Sexual Assaults	- 37 cases

Victim's and Assailant's Past History of Child Abuse

26 victims of spousal abuse were victims of Child Abuse

49 assailants of spousal abuse were victims of Child Abuse

Demographic Information of Women at Women's Centre who experienced Spousal Abuse

1. Marital Status - usually married.
2. Victims usually living with same partner.
3. 0 - 5 years length of involvement with abusive partners.
4. Victims were females.
   Assailants were mostly males.
5. Both victims and assailants usually had a secondary level of education.
6. Victims were not usually employed.
   Assailants were usually employed.
7. Victims who were employed were semi-skilled workers.
   Assailants were employed as semi-skilled workers.
8. Victims usually did not have a past history of family violence.
   Missing information as to the past history of family violence for assailants.
9. Information was not available as to family's income.
10. Couple usually lived in an urban area, in a single house.
11. There were usually two, three or four people living in the household.
12. The couple usually had two children with both parents having legal custody.
13. The children were usually home at the time of the abusive incident but were not threatened or attacked.

14. The types of abuse usually suffered were:

    a) verbal abuse
    b) physical abuse
    c) emotional abuse

15. The victims usually did not return the abuse.

16. Victims usually did not receive medical or dental attention.

17. Three problems contributing to the abuse were identified:

    a) alcoholism and drugs
    b) financial difficulties
    c) jealousy

18. The family generally became involved with two agencies as a result of the abuse with the Women's Centre being the common one.

19. Victims usually informed a social service worker of the abuse.

20. If police were called, victims wanted them to provide protection and assistance in moving her out.

21. Abuse in the relationship had occurred for one to five years.

22. Charges were not usually laid.

23. Victims usually wanted their partners to keep the peace.

24. Victims usually had not identified gaps in services.

KENT COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Allegations	Source	
	Intake	Referrals on Existing Cases
1980	78	
1981	54 - decrease	
1982	70 - same level as 1980	
July, 1983	68 - increase	88

1981 - child abuse - 11 cases
sexual abuse - 4 cases

1982 - child abuse - 6 cases
spousal abuse - 1 case
sibling abuse - 1 case
sexual abuse - 3 cases

July, 1983
- child abuse - 4 cases
sexual abuse - 20 cases

TOTAL - 21 child abuse
27 sexual abuse
1 spousal
1 sibling

1) Victims were generally male.
2) Number of children in the family were usually two with one child being abused.
3) The victim was usually the first child and of preschool age.
4) Parents were usually married or in a common-law relationship.
5) Children usually live with:
   a) natural mother and father
   b) natural mother and partner
   c) mother only
6) Natural mother was usually the mother figure in the home.
7) Mother was usually:
   a) not employed
   b) houseperson
   c) source of income was family benefits
   d) and had a elementary or secondary education
8) Natural father or no father figure in the home.
9) Father was:
   a) employed
   b) semi-skilled/unskilled
   c) and had a elementary or secondary education

10) The family's income was $12,000. - $15,000.

11) The family generally lived in an urban area, in a single house with four occupants.

12) The type of discipline used with children was spanking and/or hitting with an object.

13) Parents were usually aware of their abusive actions.

14) Abuser identified was usually a mother between the age of 19 and 21.

15) The assailants stated the cause of violence was:

    a) high expectations of child
    b) misbehavior of child

16) The victims generally did not inform anyone of the abuse but if they did it was the other parent or a relative.

17) The source of referral to CAS was either the school or doctor.

18) Supervision orders were usually sought and obtained under the Child Welfare Act.

19) CAS provided generally:

    a) individual counselling for abuser
    b) family counselling

20) The family did not identify other types of domestic violence.

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SERVICES

For 2½ years

Total Cases of Family Violence - 74 cases

Sibling Abuse	- 5 cases
Child Abuse	- 6 cases
Teen Abuse	- 10 cases
Parental Abuse	- 5 cases
Spousal Abuse	- 46 cases
Extended Family Abuse	- 1 case
Sexual Abuse	- 1 case

RESEARCH DESIGN

DESIGN: Survey Research

ADVANTAGES:

1. Considerable savings in comparison to the higher costs of conducting interviews.
2. Considerable time saving, in comparison to the many hours involved in face-to-face interviewing and travel time.
3. Questionnaire completed at respondent's convenience.
4. Greater assurance of anonymity.
5. Standardized wording.
6. No interviewer bias.
7. Possibility of gathering relevant data from personal records or colleagues before answering items.
8. Respondents more accessible by mail than with face-to-face interviews.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Lack of flexibility in question format, which prevents varying the items or probing (as is possible in interviewing).
2. High potential for low response rate.
3. Use of written responses only; nonverbal behavior and other personal characteristics cannot be documented.
4. No control over the environment of the respondent (e.g. distractions, censorship, or use of another person's answers).
5. No control over the manner in which respondents choose to answer items.
6. Possibility that many items will be left unanswered.
7. Difficult to record spontaneous first responses to items; respondents may record only what they perceive to be requested.
8. Difficult to determine whether questionnaires are not returned because of wrong addresses or because recipients are uninterested in the questionnaire.
9. No control over the date on which respondents answer the items.
10. Complex questionnaire format cannot be used.
11. Possibility of a biased sample, since motivated and curious people might respond and others might not.

QUESTIONNAIRES UTILIZING THIS DESIGN:

1. Community Response to Family Violence - Professionals
   - Social Services
2. Police Poll.
3. Rating Sheet of Recommendations from The Community's Response to Family Violence.
4. Support / Continued Support for Task Force.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE to FAMILY VIOLENCE
for PROFESSIONAL and SOCIAL SERVICES.

Purpose:
1) To determine the extent of professional involvement with families experiencing violence in their home.
2) To determine referral sources.
3) To obtain relevant comments, suggestions, and problems with reference to family violence.

Target Group:
1) Doctors, Lawyers and Clergy Members in Kent County.
2) Social Services in Kent County.

Limitations: Those limitations identified by the design.

POLICE POLL

Purpose:
1) To determine the extent of training and police involvement with families experiencing violence in their homes.
2) To obtain relevant comments and suggestions with reference to:
   a) Court Intervention
   b) Police Intervention
   c) Social Service Intervention
   d) Services provided

Target Group: All municipal and provincial police officers in Kent County.

Limitations: Those limitations identified by the design.

RATING SHEET of RECOMMENDATIONS from the
COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE to FAMILY VIOLENCE

Purpose: To verify the recommendations already obtained from professionals, police and social services.

Target Group: Doctors, Lawyers, Clergy Members, Social Services and Local Government Bodies.

Limitations: Those limitations identified by the design.

SUPPORT / CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR TASK FORCE

Purpose: To determine the extent of support or continued support for the Task Force's goals and objectives.

Target Group: Doctors, Lawyers, Clergy Members, Social Services and Local Government Bodies.

Limitations: Those limitations identified by the design.

Summary of Professional Responses to

* Domestic Violence Questionnaire

1.

Professional Distribution	No.	%	Response Rate %
Clergy Member	25	40	21
Lawyer	16	25	40
Physician	22	35	22
Total	63	100	24

2. Number of clients who have reported a specific incident or a history of domestic violence:

TYPE OF ABUSE	1981	1982	July 1983	TOTAL
Sibling Abuse	5	6	15	26
Child Abuse	26	26	24	76
Parental Abuse	5	5	10	20
Spousal abuse	128	156	103	387
Extended Family Abuse	4	4	10	18
Sexual assaults	14	16	18	48

3. How often Domestic Violence is the Primary concern or presenting problem of the clientele:

	No.	%
Never	14	22
A Few Times	41	65
Often	4	6
Always	0	0
Missing Information	4	6
Total	63	100

* substitute the word "Family" wherever "Domestic" appears.

4. If refer Victims of Domestic Violence to Other Agencies of Professionals:

	No.	%
Yes	39	62
No	9	14
Missing Information	15	24
Total	63	100

5. If referrals were made, agencies referred to:

1 - Alanon
1 - Alcohol Anonymous
1 - Clergy
9 - CAS
1 - COMSOC
5 - Doctor
3 - Family Counsellor
6 - Family Services
1 - Hospital
6 - Lawyers
3 - Marriage Counsellor
7 - Mental Health Kent
1 - Pearson Centre
11- Police
9 - Psychiatrist
1 - Social Worker
14- Women's Centre

6. Problems experienced in dealing with Victims and Assailants of Domestic Violence:

   - follow-up
   - reluctance to contact police
   - judicial system and police co-operation
   - problems with getting police to lay the charge
   - bureaucratic run-around
   - lack of co-operation
   - threats (not serious)
   - change mind re: charges

7. See need for Specialized Community Resources for Responding to:

	Yes		No		MI		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Victim of Domestic Violence	26	41	22	35	15	24	63	100
Assailants of Domestic Violence	22	35	24	38	17	27	63	[illegible]

8. See need for improved Co-ordination between the criminal justice system and other community agencies and professionals.

	No.	%
Yes	38	60
No	9	15
MI	16	25
Total	63	100

9. Comments and Suggestion:

16 - Family Counselling and Rehabilitation.

6 - Co-ordination of Services.

5 - Professional and public awareness and referral to proper agencies.

4 - Increase qualified and trained professionals and police officers.

2 - Judical system can't provide and won't provide help/solution.

2 - More religious practice.

2 - Proper punishment and law enforcement.

2 - See no problems.

2 - A crisis centre.

2 - Better methods of reporting and identifying abuse.

1 - More immediate availability of treatment of abuse.

1 - Concern for child's mental/psychological abuse.

1 - Privacy and confidence must be protected as well as physical help and protection.

1 - Developing community groups eg. neighbourhood awareness.

1 - Need marriage training in school.

Summary of Social Service Responses

To Domestic Violence Questionnaire

Professional Distribution	No.	%
Addiction Specialist	1	7
Administrator	1	7
Counsellor	3	21
Probation & Parole Officer	1	7
Registered Nurse	3	21
School Administrator	1	7
Social Worker	3	21
Volunteer	1	7
TOTAL	14	100

Response Rate: 56%

2. Number of clients who have reported a specific incident or a history of domestic violence

Type of Abuse	1981	1982	July 1983	Total
Victims of Sibling Abuse	2	3	4	9
Assailants of Sibling Abuse	2	3	4	9
Victims of Child Abuse	* V A 3 12 20	* V A 3 11 20	* V A 0 7 9	* V A 6 30 49
Assailants of Child Abuse	15	13	7	35
Victims of Teen Abuse	8	8	4	20
Assailants of Teen Abuse	3	1	38	42
Victims of Parental Abuse	2	4	4	10
Assailants of Parental Abuse	1	3	2	6
Victims of Spousal Abuse	77	91	63	231
Assailants of Spousal Abuse	76	87	96	259
Victims of Extended Family Abuse	1	0	1	2
Assailants of Extended Family Abuse	2	0	1	3
Victims of Sexual Assaults	8	21	11	40
Assailants of Sexual Assaults	7	19	22	48

* Victims and Assailants of family violence have indicated they were victims of child abuse as children.

3. Number of Consumers of Social Services:

YEAR	Number	Missing Information
1981	7,959	9
1982	11,101	6
1983	11,730	9

4. How often Domestic Violence is the Primary concern or presenting problem of the clientele:

	No.	%
Never	1	7
A Few Times	6	43
Often	2	14
Always	0	0
Missing Info.	5	36
TOTAL	14	100

5. Type of intervention most effective in responding to each type of abuse?

Type of Abuse	Alanon	CAS	Community and Family Services	Counselling for Family & Child	Family	Follow-up	Legal Action	London Psychiatric Hospital	Mental Health Clinic	Pearson Centre	Placements	Play Therapy	Police	Providing Care and Support	Tough Love	Sexual Crisis Centre	Women's Centre
Victims of Sibling Abuse		X *			X				X			X					
Assailants of Sibling Abuse					X				X	X		X					
Victims of Child Abuse		X		X								X		X			
Assailants of Child Abuse		X							X				X				
Victims of Teen Abuse			X														
Assailants of Teen Abuse									X								
Victims of Parental Abuse				X							X				X		
Assailants of Parental Abuse											X						
Victims of Spousal Abuse	X			X		X	X										X
Assailants of Spousal Abuse							X										
Victims of Extended Family Abuse																	
Assailants of Extended Family Abuse																	
Victims of Sexual Assaults				X				X				X				X	
Assailants of Sexual Assaults				X				X				X					

* CAS is a type of intervention used for victims of Sibling Abuse.

6. If refer Victims of Domestic Violence to other agencies or professionals:

	No.	%
Yes	9	64
No	1	7
Missing Information	4	29
Total	14	100

7. If referrals were made, agencies referred to:

3 - Alanon
2 - Alateen
2 - Alcoholics Anonymous
1 - Alcohol Day Program
1 - Clergy
8 - CAS
1 - Crown Attorney
2 - Hospitals
1 - London Psychiatric Hospital
2 - Mental Health Kent
1 - Doctors
1 - Pearson Centre - sibling abuse
1 - Public Health Unit
3 - Police
1 - Rape Crisis Centre (Windsor) -sexual
1 - School Counsellor
1 - Tough Love
5 - Women's Centre - Spousal
1 - Youth Counselling
1 - Community and Family Services
2 - Legal Assistance Kent
1 - Alcohol Assessment
1 - Welfare
1 - Community and Social Services
7 - not available

8. Problems experienced in dealing with Victims and Assailants of Domestic Violence:

- specialized counselling for assailants
- legal sentencing to lenient for assailant
- not a major problem
- agencies always been co-operative and helpful
- 24 hr. services needed
- level of motivation
- funding problems

- legal delays
- insufficient protection
- financial difficulties for victims starting over
- public bias
- negative reactions toward Victim & Assailant

9. See need for specialized community resources for responding to:

	Yes		No		MI		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Victims of Domestic Violence	7	50	1	7	6	43	14	100
Assailants of Domestic Violence	8	57	0		6	43	14	100

10. See need for improved co-ordination between the criminal justice system and other community agencies and professionals:

	No.	%
Yes	7	50
No	1	7
Missing Information	6	43
Total	14	100

11. Comments and Suggestions:

10 - Counselling and treatment be provided to families of family violence.

8 - Improved co-ordination/communication between justice system, agencies and clients.

2 - Increase information on available resources, legal/police actions and rights of individual.

2 - Need for comprehensive assessment and referral for clients.

1 - Trained professionals - psychological/emotional and sexual counselling.

1 - Immediate intervention.

1 - Legal measures to force/require assailants and victims to undergo assessment and treatment.

1 - Lack of co-operation from victims and assailants - no motivation to solve problem situations.

SUMMARY OF POLICE POLL

Police Force	Number of Questionnaires Returned	Response Rate
Municipal	40	40%
Provincial	54	64%

Questions	Respondent			
	Municipal		Provincial	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Officer's Rank				
1. Corporal	1	3	6	11
2. Constable	34	85	45	83
3. Sergeant	5	12	2	4
4. n/a			1	2
2. Number of years on force				
0 - 1 yrs	1	3	3	5
2 yrs	1	2	5	9
3 yrs	5	13	0	0
4 yrs	4	10	1	2
5 yrs	4	10	4	7
6 yrs	0	0	0	0
7 yrs	1	2	1	2
8 yrs	2	5	0	0
9 yrs	0	0	3	5
10 yrs	2	5	4	7
11 yrs	0	0	3	5
12 yrs	2	5	1	2
13 yrs	1	2	2	4
14 yrs	5	13	1	2
15 yrs	1	3	2	4
16 yrs	2	5	4	7
17 yrs	1	3	5	9
18 yrs	1	3	4	7
19 yrs	1	3	1	2
20 yrs	2	5	3	5
21 yrs	0	0	1	2
22 yrs	0	0	2	4
23 yrs	0	0	1	2
24 yrs	0	0	0	0
25 yrs	1	3	1	2
26 yrs	0	0	1	2
27 yrs	1	3	0	0
28 yrs	0	0	1	2
29 yrs	1	3	0	0
30 yrs	0	0	1	2
n/a	1	3	0	0

Questions	Respondent			
	Municipal		Provincial	
	No.	%	No.	%
3. How often Family Violence is the primary concern of work:				
1. always	1	3	4	7
2. often	27	67	7	13
3. a few times	12	30	43	80
4. never	0	0	0	0
5. n/a	0	0	0	0
4. Percentage of police training geared to teaching Human Relation Skills:				
0 - 10%	27	67	42	78
11 - 20%	3	8	3	6
21 - 30%	4	10	5	9
31 - 40%	1	3	1	2
41 - 50%	0	0	1	2
n/a	5	12	2	4
5. How often the following occurs when responding to family violence calls:				
i) Stop Violence				
0 - 10%	1	3	8	15
11 - 20%	1	3	0	0
21 - 30%	0	0	0	0
31 - 40%	0	0	0	0
41 - 50%	5	12	1	2
51 - 60%	0	0	1	2
61 - 70%	11	3	0	0
71 - 80%	1	3	1	2
81 - 90%	2	5	3	6
91 -100%	24	60	35	65
n/a	5	12	5	9
a) Through threats of legal action				
0 - 10%	4	10	13	24
11 - 20%	3	8	0	0
21 - 30%	8	20	3	6
31 - 40%	2	5	2	4
41 - 50%	6	15	10	19
51 - 60%	2	5	1	2
61 - 70%	5	12	1	2
71 - 80%	5	12	7	13
81 - 90%	2	5	3	6
91 -100%	1	3	1	2
n/a	2	5	13	24

Questions	Respondent			
	Municipal		Provincial	
	No.	%	No.	%
5. (cont'd)				
b) Through the use of physical restraints				
0 - 10%	12	30	26	48
11 - 20%	5	12	6	11
21 - 30%	12	30	3	6
31 - 40%	1	3	0	0
41 - 50%	3	8	3	6
51 - 60%	2	5	0	0
61 - 70%	1	3	0	0
71 - 80%	2	5	0	0
81 - 90%	0	0	0	0
91 -100%	1	3	0	0
n/a	1	3	16	30
ii) Arrest the Assailant:				
0 - 10%	28	70	39	72
11 - 20%	7	18	1	2
21 - 30%	2	5	2	4
31 - 40%	0	0	0	0
41 - 50%	1	3	1	2
51 - 60%	0	0	0	0
61 - 70%	0	0	0	0
71 - 80%	1	3	0	0
81 - 90%	0	0	0	0
91 -100%	1	3	0	0
n/a	0	0	11	20
iii) Lay assault charges:				
0 - 10%	14	35	28	52
11 - 20%	6	15	5	9
21 - 30%	7	18	7	13
31 - 40%	0	0	1	2
41 - 50%	3	8	8	15
51 - 60%	2	5	0	0
61 - 70%	2	5	0	0
71 - 80%	4	10	1	2
81 - 90%	2	5	0	0
91 -100%	0	0	0	0
n/a	0	0	4	7

Questions		Respondent			
		Municipal		Provincial	
		No.	%	No.	%
5. (cont'd)					
iv) Assess the situation and refer family to help:					
0 - 10%		15	38	9	17
11 - 20%		8	20	1	2
21 - 30%		3	8	6	11
31 - 40%		3	8	1	2
41 - 50%		3	8	8	15
51 - 60%		2	5	2	4
61 - 70%		0	0	3	6
71 - 80%		1	3	6	11
81 - 90%		2	5	4	7
91 -100%		1	3	6	11
n/a		2	5	8	15
v) Other					
0 - 10%	1 - separate 1 - no solution found	7	18	9	17
11 - 20%	1 - calm person - have someone o/n*	1	3	9	17
21 - 30%	1 - counselling by officers	2	5	3	6
31 - 40%		0	0	0	0
41 - 50%	2 - defuse situation or refer to Women's Centre	2	5	1	2
51 - 60%		0	0	0	0
61 - 70%		0	0	0	0
71 - 80%	2 - one party leave to cool off	0	0	2	4
81 - 90%	1 - human relations skills	0	0	2	4
91 -100%		0	0	0	0
n/a		28	70	28	52
6. How often do you charge the assailant?					
1. always		1	3	1	2
2. often		22	55	11	20
3. a few times		17	42	37	69
4. never		0	0	4	7
5. n/a		0	0	1	2

* overnight

Questions	Respondent			
	Municipal		Provincial	
	No.	%	No.	%
7. Do you feel charging the assailant is effective in reducing the occurrence of the abuse?				
1. always	1	3	4	7
2. often	10	25	14	26
3. a few times	28	70	33	61
4. never	1	3	3	6
5. n/a	0	0	0	0
8. How often are you called back to a family violence situation?				
1. always	0	0	0	0
2. often	21	53	21	39
3. a few times	19	48	32	59
4. never	0	0	1	2
5. n/a	0	0	0	0
9. How often does victim usually co-operate in giving evidence?				
1. always	5	13	2	4
2. often	15	38	9	17
3. a few times	19	48	33	61
4. never	0	0	3	6
5. n/a	1	3	7	13

10. Identified changes for police responding to Family Violence calls:

9 - follow-up by agencies re: visiting, contact cards

7 - use caution and understanding

5 - don't have enough time to properly evaluate situation and advise re: solutions - have to get back on road

4 - more definite procedures in training in approach and communication in domestics

3 - have member of social agency attend with police

2 - present method satisfactory if enough manpower

2 - professional aid for victim, assailant and children

2 - more charges laid

1 - taken before JP., so won't change their minds

1 - Computer Registry System (have all the facts before going)

1 - attend without the idea of arrest, but to help and reconcile

1 - public education on how police respond to calls

1 - most officers assess the situation properly and sympathize with victim - but find it difficult to look into the events which have eroded the relationship over a period of time.

10. (cont'd)

1 - dual procedure has been a great assistance (Criminal & family procedure - dual)

1 - agency to do initial investigation - determine if police intervention is necessary

11. Areas where Police could improve in handling Family Violence calls:

13 - rules and training for how to respond to family violence calls (Social Services and Police)

6 - follow-up by agencies

5 - use caution, understanding and be a good listener

4 - need for more referrals to counselling

3 - Computer Registry System (have all facts before going)

2 - need more knowledge of social service system in order to do appropriate referrals

2 - more enforcement when victim suffers

2 - more authority to remove assailant without charging

2 - more staff and time to do follow-up

1 - agency to do initial investigation and assessment

1 - only most qualified officers respond - not all capable of handling this type of complaint

1 - drunk be removed until sober

1 - victim co-operate

1 - closer liaison between police and social service agencies

1 - peacebond should be signed by assailant

1 - have a police woman at the scene

1 - attend with idea of reconciling not arresting

1 - stronger support of the courts

1 - more time spent recommending agencies and police follow-up at a later date

12. Changes in the way the court system responds to Family Violence:

22 - stricter penalties, treat as a criminal offence

7 - make victims testify and if not charge with contempt

4 - serious assaults punished more severely

4 - court response is improving

3 - court referrals (possible enforcement) for counselling and treatment for victims, assailant and children

2 - solution not found in open court - answer private session

1 - more compassion for victims

1 - family separate

1 - closer relationship between courts and victims for Justice problems

1 - assailants treated as criminals - court system should reflect it

1 - police lay charges and assailants go to trial

1 - court gone too far to protect criminal and not victim

1 - conviction not always solution

1 - victim have more input in proceedings

1 - restitution for damages

1 - courts need more consistency

1 - victims awareness of legal system and case disposition

1 - more protection for victims

1 - court should offer an avenue of solutions to both parties

1 - too early to tell what effect the system is having - just started laying charges

1 - not much is known by the officers of family court as most persons charged plead guilty to assault and the officer rarely attends

13. Comments concerning how the social service agencies respond to Family Violence:

8 - education on available services and how they can assist police and community

5 - not sure what social service agencies do and how they assist

5 - need 24 hour (after hours) and weekend availability

2 - do a great job, always respond and do it well

2 - always respond and do it well in our city

2 - don't become too involved, lack of co-operation, and avoid responding or no response at times when called.

2 - treat family not just assailant (family problem)

13. (cont'd)

1 - agencies act too slowly and extremely hesitant (CAS extremely hesitant in removing children from violent homes)

1 - 50% of agencies - excellent
30% of agencies - good
20% of agencies - poor

1 - always left to victim to contact agency

1 - wife gets community support - husband makes required payments - need to involve husband

1 - no social services to handle domestics

1 - respond with tunnel vision

1 - higher profile to show victim, police and courts that someone cares

1 - social agencies should be heading it off before it takes place

1 - social worker, courts and judges can never truly understand what the victim experiences when the violence occurs - deal with controlled atmosphere

1 - probation officers should consider having client abstain from alcohol in pre-sentencing report

1 - social agencies report it promptly, then change their minds and have the crown withdraw the charge

1 - social services should step in and make families get treatment

1 - social services are overworked, understaffed, people have become numbers to them.

14. Officers' advice to victims of Family Violence:

55 - seek counselling (professional, legal, financial and religious help)

19 - remove yourself from situation - separate/divorce

7 - take court action - stick it out with charges

2 - consider future for victim and child to formulate best plan for situation

2 - assailant before JP - peacebond

1 - can't be forced to get treatment unless they want it

1 - don't antagonize partner when they're drinking or after an argument - allow for cooling off period

14. (cont'd)

1 - minor assaults - discuss and seek help
major assaults - court and prosecute

1 - don't drink

1 - police should only be called when action is taken

1 - third party to help so there is no reoccurrence

1 - cannot help victims unless they help themselves

1 - depends on the case

1 - seek protection from available agencies for victims and children

1 - be informed of available services

1 - settle problem quickly, so you can go on with life

1 - improve home situation

1 - learn from their mistakes, attend church, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE
TO FAMILY VIOLENCE
Professional Intervention in Family Violence
Public and Professional Education
Police Intervention
Counselling & Treatment
Improvement of Existing Services
Court Intervention
Strongly Disagree
Disagree
Undecided
Agree
Strongly Agree
Counselling to Assailants
Counselling to Children
Counselling to Victims
Individuals & Families be referred to Counselling
Referred by Front-Line Workers (Officers)
Referred by resource person
Increased Professional Referrals
Increased Inter-Agency Referrals
Referral through Justice System
Increase Training for Dealing with Family Violence Calls
Increase training with respect to services provided by Local Agencies
Institute Automatic Follow-up by trained Personnel
Increase public & professional awareness ie: functions provided by local agencies
Train professionals around issues related to Family Violence
Issue of Assailant's need for Treatment
Issue of Children's Need
Issue of Victim's Need for support
Increase Co-ordination of Services-
Increase availability of services after hours
Increase numbers of specialized trained personnel
Mandatory Counselling be imposed where applicable
Punishment be Appropriate to the offence
Enforcement of Court Orders be improved
Co-ordination/Communication between Agencies/Clients & Justice system
Victims must Testify
1.5
1.4
1.4
1.4
1.5
2.0
1.8
1.8
1.8
1.8
1.8
1.7
1.8
1.8
1.6
1.5
1.6
1.5
1.5
1.7
1.9
1.9
2.0
1.6
1.6
1.6
2.1

SUMMARY OF SUPPORT/CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR TASK FORCE

	YES		NO		MI		TOTAL	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1. Did you furnish a letter of support in 1981?	26	62	16	38	0	0	42	100%
2. If yes, do you still support the Task Force?	24	57	1	2	17	41	42	100%
3. If the answer to # 1 was no, do you now support the Task Force?	15	36	1	2	26	62	42	100%
4. Are you or your agency/assoc. represented on the Task Force?	13	31	24	57	5	12	42	100%
5. If yes, do you wish to continue this representation?	10	23	2	5	30	72	42	100%
6. If the answer to # 4 was no, do you wish to be represented on the Committee?	8	18	16	38	18	44	42	100%
7. Would you or your agency/association consider participating in phase II in the following capacities? :								
a) staff training	3	7	13	44	21	50	42	100%
b) resource person	15	36	13	31	14	33	42	100%
c) other capacities as they arise	13	31	15	36	14	33	42	100%

RESPONSE RATE TO:

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE TO FAMILY VIOLENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

PROFESSION	NO. SENT	NO. RETURNED	RESPONSE RATE %
Clergy	7	5	71
Doctors	17	7	41
Lawyers	22	10	45
Social Agenices	28	11	39
Other	17	15	88
TOTAL	91	48	52

SUPPORT/CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR TASK FORCE QUESTIONNAIRE:

Clergy	7	4	57
Doctors	17	5	29
Lawyers	22	10	45
Social Agencies	28	8	29
Other	17	15	88
TOTAL	91	42	46

RESEARCH DESIGN

DESIGN: Research Interviewing

METHOD USED: Structured Interviews

ADVANTAGES:

1. Responses can be obtained in areas where specific questions are difficult to construct or comprehend.
2. Probing techniques can be used but can be limited in a Structured Interview.
3. Exact wording of items reduces the risks of interviewer bias.
4. Consistency in the nature of data collected.
5. Field staff can use with little training - they need only follow specific instructions.
6. High response rate - individuals may take the time to answer if confronted by an interviewer but would not respond by mail.
7. Time requirements are very flexible if a semi- or unstructured schedule is used.
8. Control over environment - thus generalizations of findings may be more certain.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Identity of respondent is known.
2. Most expensive method and time consuming.
3. Field Staff have little freedom to draw fully on respondent's knowledge of the research question.
4. Results are often a matter of interpretation.
5. Subject to interviewer distortion and influence.

QUESTIONNAIRES UTILIZING THIS DESIGN:

1. Victim's Interview Form
2. Public Poll

VICTIM INTERVIEW FORM

Purpose: To obtain relevant information regarding:

1) demographic information of victim and assailant
2) extent of violence and resolution
3) victim's experiences with:
    a) Police
    b) Crown
    c) Justice of the Peace
    d) Women's Centre
    e) Court Proceedings
4) services provided and gaps in services

Target Group: Victims of Spousal Abuse

Limitation:
1) Despite media efforts and attempts to have agencies refer clients to the Task Force, the response rate was very low.
2) Biased sample - victims came from the Women's Centre.
3) Those limitations identified by research design.
4) Long questionnaire.

PUBLIC POLL

Design: To obtain relevant information regarding:

1) demographic information of respondent and respondent's family
2) respondent's opinion on what is considered acceptable methods of discipline and behavior
3) respondent's opinion of abusers
4) respondent's identification of necessary services for family violence
5) respondent's involvement in family violence
6) services provided to respondent if involved in family violence

Target Group: Population of Kent County

Sampling Procedure - Non-probability - Quota Sampling
i.e. matching sex, age, and population distribution of Kent County.

Limitation:
1) Specific questions were difficult to comprehend.
2) Long questionnaire.
3) Some ambigious terms to lay-people.
4) HONESTY OF THE RESPONDENT
5) THOSE LIMITATIONS IDENTIFIED BY RESEARCH DESIGN

SUMMARY OF VICTIM'S INTERVIEW

Form for Spousal Abuse

11 Responses

Demographic Information

	Number	Percentage
Marital Status:		
1. Married	5	45
2. Common-law	2	18
3. Separated	3	27
4. Divorced	0	0
5. Other	1	9
Is victim presently living with partner:		
1. yes, same one	0	0
2. yes, different one	0	0
3. no	11	100
Length of involvement with abusive partner:		
1. 0 - 3 years	2	18
2. 4 - 6 years	3	27
3. 7 - 9 years	3	27
4. 10 - 12 years	0	0
5. 13 - 15 years	1	9
6. 16 - 18 years	2	18
7. 19 - 21 years	0	0
8. 22 or more	0	0
Have victim and assailant been involved in court proceedings?		
1. no	2	18
2. divorce proceedings	1	9
3. custody rights	2	18
4. other assault charges	1	9
5. 2, 3, and 4	2	18
6. 2 and 3	2	18
7. 3 and 4	1	9
8. 2 and 4	0	0

Victim:

	No.	%
Sex		
1. female	11	100
2. male	0	0
Highest Level of Education		
1. elementary	0	0
2. secondary	10	83
3. college	1	8
4. university	0	0
5. other - night school	1	8
Employed		
1. yes	2	18
2. no	8	73
3. welfare	1	9
4. unemployment insurance	0	0
5. other	0	0
Occupation		
1. managerial	0	0
2. professional	0	0
3. semi-professional/ small business	1	9
4. skilled	0	0
5. semi-skilled	0	0
6. unskilled	1	9
7. student	0	0
8. house person	9	82
9. not applicable	0	0
10. missing information	0	0
Past History of Family Violence		
1. yes	7	64
2. no	4	36
In which capacity:		
1. victim	6	50
2. assailant	0	0
3. observer	2	17
4. not applicable	4	33

Assailant:

	No.	%
Sex		
1. female	0	0
2. male	11	100
Highest Level of Education		
1. elementary	3	27
2. secondary	7	64
3. college	1	9
4. university	0	0
5. other - night school	0	0
Employed		
1. yes	10	83
2. no	1	8
3. welfare	1	8
4. unemployment insurance	0	0
5. other	0	0
Occupation		
1. managerial	0	0
2. professional	0	0
3. semi-professional/ small business	1	9
4. skilled	4	36
5. semi-skilled	2	18
6. unskilled	3	27
7. student	0	0
8. house person	0	0
9. not applicable	1	9
10. missing information	0	0
Past History of Family Violence		
1. yes	9	73
2. no	3	27
In which capacity:		
1. victim	8	67
2. assailant	2	17
3. observer	0	0
4. not applicable	2	17

Victim:

	No.	%
Type of Abuse Suffered:		
1. child abuse	3	16
2. incest	1	5
3. rape	0	0
4. spousal abuse with another partner	2	11
5. sibling abuse	3	16
6. parental abuse	0	0
7. teen abuse	2	11
8. extended family abuse	2	11
9. observed spousal abuse between parents	2	11
10. not applicable	4	21
11. missing information	0	0

Assailant:

	No.	%
Type of Abuse Suffered:		
1. child abuse	7	39
2. incest	1	6
3. rape	0	0
4. spousal abuse with another partner	1	6
5. sibling abuse	2	11
6. parental abuse	0	0
7. teen abuse	2	11
8. extended family abuse	0	0
9. observed spousal abuse between parents	2	11
10. not applicable	1	6
11. missing information	1	6

	Number	Percentage
Family's Annual Income:		
1. 0 - $2,999	0	0
2. $3,000 - $7,999	5	45
3. $8,000 - $11,999	2	18
4. $12,000 - $15,999	1	9
5. $16,000 - $19,999	0	0
6. $20,000 - $24,999	1	9
7. $25,000 - $34,999	2	18
8. $35,000 and over	0	0
Setting:		
1. rural area	4	36
2. urban area	7	64
Type of Dwelling:		
1. Single house	6	55
2. Semi-detached or double (side by side)	0	0
3. Garden home, townhouse or row house	0	0
4. Duplex (one above another)	2	18
5. Lowrise apartment (less than 5 stories)	2	18
6. Other _____	1	9
Number of Occupants in Household:		
1. 1	0	0
2. 2	1	9
3. 3	2	18
4. 4	4	36
5. 5	2	18
6. 6	0	0
7. 7 or more	2	18
Any Children:		
1. yes	10	91
2. no	1	9

	Number	Percentage
Number of Children:		
1. 1	2	18
2. 2	4	36
3. 3	2	18
4. 5	0	0
5. 5	0	0
6. 6	1	9
7. 7 or more	1	9
8. not applicable	1	9
Who has legal custody of children:		
1. joint	1	9
2. female	7	64
3. male	0	0
4. no legal custody	1	9
5. C.A.S.	1	9
6. not applicable	1	9
Children at home at the time of incident:		
1. yes	10	91
2. no	0	0
3. not applicable	1	9
Children threatened or attacked:		
1. no	5	45
2. yes	4	36
3. at times	1	9
4. not applicable	1	9
Victim threatened and in which manner :		
1. verbally	9	64
2. with weapon	4	29
3. not applicable	1	7
Victim physically assaulted and in which manner:		
1. Punch, kick or slap	6	46
2. Weapon used	2	15
3. Both 1 and 2	2	15
4. Not applicable	3	23

	Number	Percentage
Injuries Suffered:		
1. knife wounds	0	0
2. gun shot wounds	0	0
3. broken bones or teeth knocked out	2	11
4. internal injuries, knocked unconscious, concussion	2	11
5. bruises, black eyes, scratches	7	39
6. cuts (other than knife wounds)	2	11
7. other		
hair pulled out	1	50
all	1	50
8. not applicable	2	11
Received Medical or Dental Attention:		
1. yes	4	36
2. no	7	64
Received treatment at hospital:		
1. yes	4	36
2. no	7	64
Stayed overnight in hospital or received emergency treatment:		
1. stayed overnight	2	17
2. emergency treatment	3	25
3. not applicable	7	58
Who decided victim should go to hospital?		
1. yourself	3	27
2. police	0	0
3. relative	0	0
4. neighbour	0	0
5. other	1	9
6. not applicable	7	64
Medical (or dental) aware of how injuries were caused:		
1. yes	3	27
2. no	1	9
3. not applicable	7	64

	Number	Percentage
If yes, who mentioned it ?		
1. respondent	3	27
2. police	0	0
3. other _____	0	0
4. not applicable	8	73
If no, why not:		
1. fear, for victim's safety	1	9
2. fear, for assailant	0	0
3. other	0	0
4. not applicable	10	91
Victim's satisfaction with medical or dental staff:		
1. very satisfied	3	27
2. satisfied	1	9
3. not satisfied	0	0
4. not applicable	7	64
Did victim return abuse ?		
1. yes	1	9
2. no	7	64
3. missing information	3	27
Did victim cause any injuries to assailant ?		
1. yes	0	0
2. no	1	9
3. not applicable	7	64
4. missing information	3	27
Partner receive any medical treatment ?		
1. yes	0	0
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	7	64
4. missing information	2	18

	Yes		No		M.I.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Did victim experience any of the following immediately after the incident?						
Nervousness	11	100	0	0	0	0
Crying or shaking	11	100	0	0	0	0
Anger	9	82	2	18	0	0
Fear for your safety	10	91	1	9	0	0
Fear for your children's safety (if any)	8	73	2	18	1	9
Confused or in a state of shock	8	73	2	18	1	9
Physically sick or nauseous	5	45	5	45	1	9
Other	4	36	7	64	0	0
Victim experienced any lasting effects:						
Nervousness	6	55	5	45	0	0
Crying or shaking	2	18	8	73	1	9
Fear of being alone	6	55	5	45	0	0
Fear of entering your home	5	45	6	55	0	0
Fear of going out at night	8	73	3	27	0	0
Anger	6	55	4	36	1	9
Memory loss	2	18	7	64	2	18
Confusion or state of shock	4	36	5	45	2	18
Physical sickness or nausea	3	27	7	64	1	9
Trouble sleeping	5	45	6	55	0	0
Headaches	4	36	7	64	0	0
Lack of appetite	3	27	6	55	2	18
Other	2	18	9	82	0	0

Other	No.	%
self blame	1	25
smoking again	1	25
emotionally sick	1	25
extreme pain	1	25

Other	No.	%
fear for children	1	50
anxiety	1	50

	Number	Percentage
Had victim and assailant been drinking?		
1. yes, both	1	9
2. yes, male only	5	45
3. yes, female only	0	0
4. no	5	45
Victim identified alcohol as a contributing factor to violence:		
1. yes	6	55
2. no	4	36
3. not applicable	1	9

	Victim		Assailant	
	No.	%	No.	%
Victim's and Assailant's consumption of alcohol increased or decreased since incident:				
1. increased considerably	1	9	2	18
2. increased slightly	0	0	0	0
3. unchanged	6	55	5	45
4. decreased slightly	1	9	0	0
5. decreased considerably	1	9	3	27
6. not applicable	2	18	1	9

	Number	Percentage
Victim believes could have prevented incident:		
1. yes	2	18
2. no	9	82
Number of agencies victim and assailant have been involved with as the result of abuse:		
1. 0 - 2	1	9
2. 3 - 5	2	18
3. 6 - 8	5	45
4. 9 - 11	2	18
5. 12 or more	1	9
Name of Agencies:		
1. Al-Anon	1	9
2. Alateen	1	9
3. Alcoholics Anonymous	2	18
4. Big Brothers	1	1
5. Big Sisters	2	18
6. Board of Education	1	9
7. Community & Family Services	4	36
8. Clergy	3	27
9. Children's Aid Society	4	36
10. Chatham-Kent Women's Centre	10	91
11. Children's Treatment Centre	1	9
12. Community and Social Services	5	45

	Number	Percentage
Name of Agencies: (cont'd)		
13. Employment and Immigration	3	27
14. Hospitals	4	36
- Public General		
- St. Joseph's		
- Sydenham District		
15. Legal Aid	6	55
16. Legal Assistance Kent	3	27
17. Lester B. Pearson Centre for Children and Youth	4	36
18. Mental Health Clinic	3	27
19. Mental Health/Kent	3	27
20. Operation Our Kids	3	27
21. Parents without Partners	1	9
22. Police Departments	3	27
23. Probation and Parole	1	9
24. Probation and Aftercare	1	9
25. Public Health Unit	3	27
26. Salvation Army	2	18
27. Telecare	1	9
28. Psychologist (private practice)	1	9
29. Welfare	7	64
30. Other	1	9
31. Not applicable	1	9
At the time of incident, how many people victim could talk to:		
1. 1	3	27
2. 2	2	18
3. 3	1	9
4. 4	1	9
5. 5	1	9
6. 6 or more	1	9
7. none	2	18
Category they fall in:		
1. other family member	8	73
2. friend	2	18
3. neighbour	0	0
4. pastor	0	0
5. social service employee	4	36
6. other	3	27
7. not applicable	2	18
8. missing information	1	9

	No.	%
police	2	66
Women's Centre	1	33

	Number	Percentage
Would it have helped to talk to someone?		
1. yes	6	55
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	2	18
4. combination 1 and 2	1	9
Who would victim have talked to?		
1. other family member	2	18
2. friend	3	27
3. neighbour	0	0
4. pastor	3	27
5. social service employee	3	27
6. other	2	18
7. not applicable	2	18
8. missing information	1	9
What prevented victim from talking to someone?		
1. isolation	2	18
2. cultural attitude	0	0
3. fear of their reaction	4	36
4. fear of assailant's reaction	6	55
5. fear no one will listen	3	27
6. embarrassment	6	55
7. other	2	18
8. not applicable	2	18
9. missing information	0	0
Did victim reach a point where decided not to accept abuse?		
1. yes	11	100
2. no	0	0
3. don't remember	0	0
What did victim do?		
1. called the police	5	45
2. told a relative or friend	4	36
3. fought back	3	27
4. left assailant	10	91
5. laid a charge	4	36
6. other	1	9
7. not applicable	0	0

	Number	Percentage
At the time of the abusive incident, did victim call the police?		
1. yes	7	64
2. no, someone else did	0	0
3. no one did	4	36
Who first contacted the police?		
1. victim	6	55
2. children	0	0
3. other family member	1	9
4. friend	0	0
5. neighbour	0	0
6. stranger	0	0
7. not applicable	4	36
What did victim think prompted them to call the police?		
1. concern for own safety	1	9
2. concern for own children's safety	1	9
3. to end the disturbance of the peace	0	0
4. other - fear for herself	1	9
5. not applicable	8	73
What factor facilitated victim's decision to call the police?		
1. supportive community agencies	1	9
2. support of friends and relatives	1	9
3. fear for children's safety	6	55
4. fear for own safety	6	55
5. economic dependence or support	0	0
6. having a place to go	1	9
7. other	0	0
8. not applicable	3	21
9. missing information	1	9
What factors impeded victim's decision to call the police?		
1. negative attitude of community agencies	1	9
2. lack of support from friends and relatives	1	9
3. economic dependence	0	0
4. fear of loneliness	1	9
5. seriousness of injuries	0	0
6. religious/cultural beliefs	0	0
7. other	4	36
8. not applicable	4	36

	Number	Percentage
When victim called the police, what did victim hope that they could do?		
1. just stop the violence	1	9
2. threaten assailant	0	0
3. remove assailant	3	27
4. arrest assailant	7	64
5. embarrass assailant	0	0
6. treat assailant's assaultive behavior	1	9
7. other	0	0
8. not applicable	4	36
What was assailant's problem that contributed to the abusive incident?		
1. none	0	0
2. alcoholism	6	55
3. lack of confidence/insecurity	5	45
4. emotional difficulties	5	45
5. job stress	3	27
6. financial difficulties	4	36
7. jealousy	8	73
8. sexual problems	5	45
9. not applicable	1	9
Has problem increased or decreased since the abusive incident?		
1. increased considerably	1	9
2. increased slightly	1	9
3. unchanged	4	36
4. decreased slightly	0	0
5. decreased considerably	3	27
6. missing information	2	18
Prior to this incident, had assailant ever assaulted victim or threatened to assault?		
1. yes, assaulted	4	36
2. yes, threatened	0	0
3. yes, threatened and assaulted	5	45
4. no	2	18

	Number	Percentage
If victim had been previously assaulted or threatened, how many times?		
1. 0 - 5	3	27
2. 6 - 10	0	0
3. 11 - 15	0	0
4. 16 - 20	0	0
5. 21 - 25	0	0
6. can't count/too many times	6	55
7. don't remember	0	0
8. missing information	2	18
How often, on average?		
1. more often than once a week	4	36
2. once a week	0	0
3. less often than once a week but more often than once a month	1	9
4. less often than once a month	3	27
5. other	1	9
6. missing information	2	18
How long has abuse gone on?		
1. 0 - 2 years	2	18
2. 3 - 5	4	36
3. 6 - 8	1	9
4. 9 - 12	2	18
5. 13 - 17	1	9
6. 18 - 20	0	0
7. 21 or more	0	0
8. missing information	1	9
Did victim call the police for any of these previous assaults?		
1. yes	5	45
2. no	5	45
3. not applicable	1	9
Has assailant assaulted victim since that last incident?		
1. yes	5	45
2. no	6	55

	Number	Percentage
If victim assaulted since, how many times:		
1. 1	3	27
2. 2	0	0
3. 3	1	9
4. 4	0	0
5. 5 or more	0	0
6. not applicable	6	55
7. missing information	0	0
8. numerous	1	9
Did victim call the police for any subsequent assaults?		
1. yes	3	27
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	6	55
In the last 2 years, has victim contacted police for other reasons?		
1. yes	4	36
2. no	7	64
At the time of the abusive incident, did the police respond as quickly as victim wanted them to?		
1. yes	5	45
2. no	1	9
3. not applicable	4	36
4. missing information	1	9
How soon were the police called after victim was threatened/attacked?		
1. less than half an hour	3	27
2. between half an hour and one hour	1	9
3. more than one hour but less than 24 hours	3	27
4. 24 hours or longer	0	0
5. not applicable	4	36

	No.	%
fighting in bar	2	50
stolen bikes	1	25
get furniture out of house	1	25

	Number	Percentage
Did the police charge the assailant?		
1. yes	4	36
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	4	36
4. missing information	1	9
Did victim want the police to charge the assailant?		
1. yes	7	64
2. no	0	0
3. not applicable	4	36
Did victim ask the police to charge the assailant?		
1. yes	4	36
2. no	3	27
3. not applicable	4	36
Was the police officer male or female?		
1. male	7	64
2. female	0	0
3. not applicable	4	36

	True for Victim		Not true for Victim		Missing Information	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The police responded quickly after they were called	5	45	1	9	5	45
The officer was polite and courteous to victim	6	55	1	9	4	36
The officer was not sympathetic to victim's situation	1	9	5	45	5	45
The police made victim feel partly responsible for the incident	2	18	4	36	5	45
The presence of the officer made victim feel safe and secure	4	36	4	36	4	36
Victim was not kept informed of what happened during the investigation of the incident	3	27	4	36	5	45
The police told victim about services available to help with problems caused by the incident	3	27	5	45	4	36
The police advised victim to lay charges against assailant	3	27	4	36	4	36
The police laid charges themselves against assailant	4	36	3	27	4	36
The police advised victim to go to Provincial Court or lawyer about laying charges	5	45	2	18	4	36

	Number	Percentage
Was victim satisfied with the advice received from the police?		
1. yes	5	45
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	4	36
Was assailant there when the police arrived?		
1. yes	4	36
2. no	3	27
3. not applicable	4	36
How satisfied was victim with the police intervention?		
1. very dissatisfied	0	0
2. somewhat dissatisfied	1	9
3. indifferent	0	0
4. somewhat satisfied	4	36
5. very satisfied	2	18
6. not applicable	4	36
Would victim call the police if assailant repeated the abuse?		
1. yes	7	64
2. no	0	0
3. not applicable	4	36
What else could the police have done?		
1. did everything	2	18
2. press charges	1	9
3. have a little tact	1	9
4. follow-up	1	9
5. crisis intervention and referral	1	9
6. not applicable	4	36
7. missing information	1	9
Did victim take shelter outside the home after the incident?		
1. no	0	0
2. yes	11	100

	Number	Percentage
Where:		
1. home of a friend or relative	3	27
2. motel or hotel	2	18
3. temporary shelter for women or children	8	73
4. other - emergency housing	1	9
5. not applicable	1	9
How many days did victim spend there?		
1. 0 - 7	2	18
2. 8 - 14	0	0
3. 15 - 21	1	9
4. 22 or more	5	45
5. still there	2	18
6. not applicable	1	9
7. missing information	0	0
Was victim aware of the Chatham-Kent Women's Centre at the time of the abusive incident?		
1. yes	9	82
2. no	2	18
After the abusive incident did victim contact the Women's Centre?		
1. yes	10	91
2. no	1	9
How victim was introduced to the Women's Centre:		
1. police took victim there	0	0
2. police told victim about it	0	0
3. friend or relative told victim about it	5	45
4. victim had been there before	1	9
5. other	4	36
6. not applicable	1	9
Did victim stay at the Women's Centre?		
1. no, just phoned for advice	2	18
2. no, just dropped in to talk	2	18
3. yes, for less than one week	0	0
4. yes, for 8 to 14 days	0	0
5. yes, for 15 days to 5 weeks	1	9
6. yes, for more than 5 weeks	6	55
7. presently there	1	9
8. not applicable	1	9

	Number	Percentage
How many times has victim been there?		
1. once	5	45
2. twice	2	18
3. thrice	1	9
4. four or more times	1	9
5. not applicable	2	18
How helpful was the Women's Centre?		
1. not at all helpful	1	9
2. no feeling	0	0
3. somewhat helpful	0	0
4. extremely helpful	9	82
5. not applicable	1	9
Areas Women's Centre help victim most:		
1. someone to talk to	3	27
2. help change method of discipline	2	18
3. support group	2	18
4. referrals	2	18
5. self-esteem	1	9
6. assistance in starting over	2	18
7. place to stay	1	9
8. accompanied to court	1	9
9. legal advice	1	9
10. every area	1	9
11. didn't	1	9
Why did victim go to the Women's Centre?		
1. a place to stay	6	55
2. help and advice	2	18
3. security	2	18
4. support	1	9
5. advised by Doctor	1	9
Where else would victim have gone if the Women's Centre had not been available?		
1. back home	7	64
2. no where	3	27
3. hospital	1	9
Has victim been in contact with the Women's Centre since involvement?		
1. yes	7	64
2. no	1	9
3. not applicable	1	9
4. missing information	2	18

	Number	Percentage
What else could the Women's Centre have done for victim?		
1. done everything	8	73
2. be less threatening	1	9
3. not applicable	1	9
4. missing information	1	9
After the abusive incident, did victim make any inquiries concerning legal options?		
1. yes	8	73
2. no	3	27
Was victim advised re: exclusive possession of the matrimonial home?		
1. yes	7	64
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	2	18
If so, by whom:		
1. JP	0	0
2. lawyer	3	27
3. police	1	9
4. other	3	27
person in same situation	1	33
friend	1	33
5. not applicable	4	36
If victim did make inquiries, who did victim ask?		
1. lawyer	7	64
2. Women's Centre	2	18
3. police	1	9
4. Credit Counsellor	1	9
5. friend	1	9
6. not applicable	2	18
Did victim contact the Justice of the Peace following the abusive incident?		
1. yes	6	55
2. no	2	45

	Number	Percentage
What happened after victim contacted the Justice of the Peace?		
1. just phoned for advice	1	9
2. didn't show up for appointment	0	0
3. the JP advised to lay charges	1	9
4. laid a charge	4	36
5. laid a charge but did not go to the police station	1	9
6. police laid the charge	1	9
7. other	0	0
8. not applicable	5	45
9. missing information	1	9
What factors impeded victim's decision to lay a charge?		
1. none	4	36
2. lack of support from police	1	9
3. lack of support from JP	0	0
4. lack of support from family and friends	2	18
5. fear of retaliation	5	45
6. lack of knowledge about the procedures	2	18
7. other	3	27

	No.	%
previous treatment in court	1	33
no physical assault	2	66

What factors facilitated victim's decision to lay a charge?		
1. support from police	1	9
2. support from JP	0	0
3. support from family and friends	2	18
4. fear for own life	6	55
5. fear for lives of children	6	55
6. other	2	18
7. not applicable	3	27

	No.	%
stop violence	2	2

Who advised victim to lay a charge against assailant?		
1. victim's decision	6	55
2. police	1	9
3. lawyer	1	9
4. family and friends	0	0
5. other	0	0
6. not applicable	3	27

	Number	Percentage
Did anyone advise victim to reduce the charge?		
1. no	6	55
2. police	0	0
3. JP	0	0
4. lawyer	1	9
5. family and friends	0	0
6. other	0	0
7. not applicable	4	36
Did anyone advise victim not to lay a charge?		
1. no	6	55
2. police	0	0
3. JP	0	0
4. lawyer	0	0
5. family and friends	1	9
6. other	0	0
7. not applicable	4	36
How long after the abusive incident did victim see the JP?		
1. same day	0	0
2. one day	3	27
3. 2-4 days	2	18
4. 4-7 days	0	0
5. over a week	1	9
6. over 2 weeks	0	0
7. not applicable	5	45
Did assailant know that you were going to lay a charge?		
1. yes	3	27
2. no	3	27
3. not applicable	4	36
4. possibly	1	9
Which charge did victim lay?		
1. assault causing bodily harm	2	18
2. common assault	3	27
3. threatening	0	0
4. all	1	9
5. other - incest	1	9
6. not applicable	4	36

	Number	Percentage
Did victim have the support and understanding of the JP?		
1. no support at all	0	0
2. minimal support	0	0
3. indifference	0	0
4. some support	1	9
5. complete support	4	36
6. not applicable	5	45
7. missing information	1	9
Did the JP clear up any confusions that victim had regarding the charge and its implications?		
1. yes	3	27
2. no	2	18
3. not applicable	5	45
4. missing information	1	9
What else could the JP have done for victim?		
1. nothing	7	64
2. been patient	1	9
3. explain procedures	1	9
4. not applicable	1	9
5. missing information	3	27
Did victim withdraw the charge?		
1. yes	1	9
2. no	4	36
3. not applicable	4	36
4. missing information	1	9
5. at times	1	9
If yes, why?		
1. it was part of the plea bargaining	0	0
2. afraid	1	9
3. did not want to harm assailant	0	0
4. assailant promised not to do it again	1	9
5. didn't want anyone to know	0	0
6. it wouldn't have done any good	1	9
7. other - promised to move out	1	9
8. not applicable	8	73
9. missing information	1	9

	Number	Percentage
How was victim treated by the Crown?		
1. no support at all	2	18
2. minimal support	0	0
3. indifference	2	18
4. some support	0	0
5. complete support	0	0
6. not applicable	6	55
7. missing information	1	9
What else could the Crown have done for victim?		
1. explained procedure	2	18
2. don't know	1	9
3. not applicable	4	36
4. missing information	4	36
How long after the assault was the matter settled in Court?		
1. 0 - 4 weeks	3	27
2. 5 - 8 weeks	1	9
3. 1 year	1	9
4. not applicable	6	55
5. missing information	1	9
How did victim feel about the length of time it took?		
1. too short	0	0
2. just right	0	0
3. too long	2	18
4. much too long	1	9
5. not applicable	5	45
6. missing information	3	27
During this time was victim worried about assailant repeating the abuse?		
1. yes	5	45
2. no	0	0
3. not applicable	5	45
4. missing information	1	9

	Number	Percentage
During the time the case was being heard, did assailant abuse or threaten to abuse victim?		
1. no	3	27
2. threatened to abuse me	0	0
3. did abuse me once	0	0
4. abused victim more than once	2	18
5. not so far	1	9
6. not applicable	7	64
7. missing information	1	9
If victim was abused or threatened during this time, did victim feel that it could have been prevented if the delay had been shorter?		
1. yes	2	18
2. no	1	9
3. not applicable	7	64
4. missing information	1	9
Was the assailant found guilty?		
1. yes	3	27
2. no	0	0
3. not applicable	7	64
4. missing information	1	9
If assailant was found guilty, how did victim feel about the sentence?		
1. too long	0	0
2. too short	1	9
3. appropriate	1	9
4. other	1	9
5. not applicable	7	64
6. missing information	1	9
In victim's opinion, what should be done with assailant?		
1. should go to prison	3	27
2. should be fined	1	9
3. should be required to "keep the peace"	2	18
4. should be required to stay away from me	3	27
5. should receive professional help	4	36
6. nothing	0	0
7. other	0	0
8. all	2	18
9. not applicable	4	36
10. missing information	1	9

	Number	Percentage
Did victim feel that it would have been better for him/her if he/she had a lawyer?		
1. no	2	18
2. yes, just for advice	1	9
3. yes, just to sit in court with me	0	0
4. yes, throughout the process	0	0
5. other - had one	2	18
6. not applicable	5	45
7. missing information	1	9
Was victim made to feel what she/he was doing was wrong?		
1. no	2	18
2. yes, before the trial	0	0
3. yes, during the trial	1	9
4. yes, after the trial	1	9
5. yes, all the time	1	9
6. yes, that is why I withdrew the charge	0	0
7. not applicable	5	45
8. missing information	1	9
What effect did the court action have on assailant's abusiveness?		
1. helped to increase the frequency and/or severity of abuse	1	9
2. no effect	0	0
3. reduced the frequency and/or severity of abuse	0	0
4. completely terminated the abuse	2	18
5. not applicable	6	55
6. missing information	1	9
Of all the people that victim was in contact with, who helped the most?		
1. police	2	18
2. Women's Centre	6	55
3. JP	1	9
4. Crown	0	0
5. other - family doctor	3	27
6. missing information	2	18

	Number	Percentage
Who was the least helpful?		
1. police	0	0
2. Women's Centre	1	9
3. JP	2	18
4. Crown	1	9
5. Other	1	9
6. not applicable	1	9
7. missing information	5	45
Who knew the most about your situation?		
1. police	4	36
2. Women's Centre	5	45
3. JP	0	0
4. Crown	0	0
5. Other - doctor	3	27
6. missing information	1	9
How could the legal process be improved to help other victims of spousal abuse?		
1. more support for Women's Centre	1	9
2. longer sentence	1	9
3. mandatory treatment	1	9
4. group for men	2	18
5. speed up court process	1	9
6. immediate financial support	1	9
7. missing information	5	45

PUBLIC POLL QUESTIONNAIRES

Obtained 1,535 Responses

	Characteristics of Respondents	Characteristics of Kent County
Sex		
Male	39.5%	49%
Female	60.5%	51%
Age		
15 - 24	38.8%	19%
25 - 34	20%	16%
35 - 44	18%	11%
45 - 54	11%	10%
55 - 64	8%	9%
65 and over	4.2%	12%
Setting		
Rural	37%	40%
Urban	62%	60%

SUMMARY SHEET OF THE PUBLIC POLL QUESTIONNAIRE

1535 Responses

Respondent's:

Sex	No.	%
1) male	602	39
2) female	931	61
3) missing information	2	0
Total	1535	100%

Age	No.	%
1) 15 - 24	597	39
2) 25 - 34	305	20
3) 35 - 44	275	18
4) 45 - 54	169	11
5) 55 - 64	122	8
6) 65 and over	65	4
7) missing information	2	0
Total	1535	100%

Level of Education	No.	%
1) primary	81	5
2) secondary	972	63
3) college	304	20
4) university	176	12
5) missing information	2	0
Total	1535	100%

Occupation	No.	%
1) student	305	20
2) managerial	129	8
3) professional	315	21
4) skilled	293	19
5) unskilled	110	7
6) unemployed	269	17
7) houseperson	45	3
8) retired	55	4
9) missing information	14	1
Total	1535	100%

Partner's:

Age	No.	%
1) 15 - 24	165	11
2) 25 - 34	227	15
3) 35 - 44	210	14
4) 45 - 54	151	10
5) 55 - 64	86	5
6) 65 and over	43	3
7) missing information	653	42
Total	1535	100%

Level of Education	No.	%
1) primary	88	6
2) secondary	554	36
3) college	144	9
4) university	96	6
5) missing information	653	43
Total	1535	100%

Occupation	No.	%
1) student	37	2
2) managerial	114	8
3) professional	196	13
4) skilled	261	17
5) unskilled	76	5
6) unemployed	269	17
7) houseperson	20	1
8) retired	65	4
9) missing information	14	1
Total	1535	100%

Respondent's:

Source of Income	No.	%
1) employed	854	56
2) not employed	283	18
3) welfare	29	2
4) unemployment insurance	93	6
5) pension	100	6
6) investment income	17	1
7) other	135	9
8) missing information	28	2
Total	1539	100%

Partner's:

Source of Income	No.	%
1) employed	634	41
2) not employed	119	8
3) welfare	17	1
4) unemployment insurance	36	2
5) pension	37	2
6) investment income	10	1
7) other	29	2
8) missing information	653	43
Total	1535	100%

Marital Status	No.	%
1) married	766	50
2) common law	65	4
3) separated	51	3
4) divorced	56	4
5) single	557	36
6) widowed	38	3
7) missing information	2	0
Total	1535	100%

Family's Annual Income	No.	%
1) 0 - $ 2,999	70	5
2) $ 3,000 - $ 7,999	115	7
3) $ 8,000 - $11,999	88	6
4) $12,000 - $15,999	90	6
5) $16,000 - $19,999	104	7
6) $20,000 - $24,999	176	11
7) $25,000 - $34,999	247	16
8) $35,000 and over	300	20
9) missing information	345	22
Total	1535	100%

Type of Dwelling	No.	%
1) single house	1089	71
2) semi-detached or double (side by side)	67	5
3) garden home, townhouse or rowhouse	32	2
4) duplex (one above another)	79	5
5) lowrise apartment (less than 5 stories)	149	10
6) other	98	6
7) missing information	21	1
Total	1535	100%

Type of Setting	No.	%
1) rural area	572	37
2) urban area	951	62
3) missing information	12	1
Total	1535	100%

Any Children	No.	%
1) yes	838	54
2) no	655	43
3) missing information	42	3
Total	1535	100%

Number of Children	No.	%
1) none	655	43
2) one	170	11
3) two	297	19
4) three	161	10
5) four	120	8
6) five	42	3
7) six	22	1
8) seven	7	1
9) eight or more	19	1
10)missing information	42	3
Total	1535	100%

Number of Occupants in Household	No.	%
1) one	127	8
2) two	295	19
3) three	333	22
4) four	414	27
5) five	213	14
6) six	81	5
7) seven	28	2
8) eight or more	8	1
9) missing information	36	2
Total	1535	100%

Opinion of Incest Between Family Members

	No.	%
1) acceptable	46	3
2) non-acceptable	1366	89
3) missing information	123	8
Total	1535	100%

Opinion of Rape Between Spouses

	No.	%
1) it occurs	1113	73
2) can't occur	279	18
3) missing information	143	9
Total	1535	100%

Individuals who participate in violence are:

	No.	%
1) working class	353	23
2) middle class	243	16
3) upper class	55	4
4) all of above	638	41
5) missing information	175	11
6) other	71	5
Total	1535	100%

What would respondent do if best friend committed family violence:

	No.	%
1) notify the authorities (police, CAS)	516	33
2) congratulate him/her	7	0
3) scold him/her	109	7
4) have him/her locked up in a mental institution	11	1
5) have him/her locked up in jail	11	1
6) refer him/her to therapy	493	32
7) not do anything	89	6
8) other	186	12
9) missing information	117	8
Total	1539	100%

What causes Family Violence:

	No.	%
1) substance abuse (drugs, alcohol, etc.)	615	40
2) dependency	15	1
3) insecurity	360	23
4) jealousy	77	5
5) all	287	19
6) other	76	5
7) missing information	108	7
Total	1538	100%

Participant in Family Violence:

	No.	%
1) yes	373	24
2) no	1041	68
3) missing information	121	8
Total	1535	100%

If yes, in what capacity:

	No.	%
1) victim	213	14
2) assailant	41	3
3) observer	99	6
4) missing information	20	1
5) not applicable	1162	76
Total	1535	100%

Type of Family Violence

	No.	%
1) sibling abuse	44	3
2) child abuse	74	5
3) observed spousal abuse between parents	47	3
4) teen abuse	59	4
5) spousal abuse	127	8
6) extended family abuse	17	1
7) rape	4	0
8) incest	17	1
9) missing information	1162	75
Total	1551	100%

Had Respondent notified anyone and if so, whom

	No.	%
1) no one	149	10
2) social service worker	53	3
3) police	65	4
4) friend	65	4
5) family	34	2
6) pastor	8	1
7) other	19	1
8) missing information	1162	75
Total	1555	100%

Has Respondent been involved with any of these agencies as a result of abuse:

	No.	%
1) Al-Anon	30	2
2) Alateen	7	0
3) Alcoholics Anonymous	22	1
4) Big Brothers	7	0
5) Big Sisters	2	0
6) Board of Education	9	1
7) Community and Family Services	21	1
8) Clergy	15	1
9) Children's Aid Society	21	1
10) Chatham-Kent Women's Centre	12	1
11) Children's Treatment Centre	0	0
12) Community and Social Services	2	0
13) Employment & Immigration	3	0
14) Hospitals	11	1
15) Legal Aid	4	0
16) Legal Assistance Kent	3	0
17) Lester B. Pearson Centre	7	0
18) Mental Health Clinic	12	1
19) Mental Health/Kent	3	0
20) Operation Our Kids	3	0
21) Parents without Partners	4	0
22) Police	65	4
23) Probation and Parole	2	0
24) Probation and Aftercare	0	0
25) Public Health Unit	1	0
26) Salvation Army	0	0
27) Telecare	3	0
28) Psychologist (Private Practice)	5	0
29) Welfare	3	0
30) Other	3	0
31) missing information	1417	84
Total	1697	100%

What is considered acceptable when resolving a conflict or argument

	CHILD		TEENAGE CHILD		SIBLING		PARENT		SPOUSE		EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER	
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1) Yelling	337	22	318	21	230	15	195	13	218	14	125	8
2) Slapping	173	11	40	3	24	2	22	2	11	1	8	1
3) Arguing	70	5	200	13	161	11	268	18	283	19	181	12
4) Kicking, biting or hitting with fist	14	1	2	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	7	1
5) Threatening with knife or gun	1	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	11	1
6) Using a knife or gun	2	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	5	0	4	0
7) Threatening bodily harm	2	0	5	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	6	0
8) Swearing	1	0	22	1	5	0	6	0	12	1	13	1
9) Throwing things at individual	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
10) Beating up	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
11) Hitting or trying to hit with something	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
12) Pushing, shoving or grabbing	6	0	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13) Discussion	349	23	368	24	341	22	371	24	378	25	355	23
14) Isolation	8	1	7	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	4	0
15) None of the above	103	7	101	7	102	7	105	7	103	7	100	6
16) Other	85	5	68	5	63	4	69	5	72	5	62	4
17) Missing information	381	25	391	25	578	39	476	31	435	28	657	43
18) All	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Respondent's estimation of the Percentage of Kent County Families

	No.	%
1) 0 - 9	69	4
2) 10 - 19	165	11
3) 20 - 29	186	12
4) 30 - 39	193	13
5) 40 - 49	138	9
6) 50 - 59	122	8
7) 60 - 69	124	8
8) 70 - 79	96	6
9) 80 - 89	35	2
10) 90 - 100	42	3
11) missing information	365	24
Total	1535	100%

Opinion of physical violence towards the following individuals:

	CHILD		TEENAGE CHILD		SIBLING		PARENT		SPOUSE		EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1) Normal and acceptable	114	7	69	4	68	4	42	3	34	2	28	2
2) A method of discipline	205	13	144	9	44	3	38	2	20	1	14	1
3) Better than keeping anger bottled up inside	10	1	26	2	23	1	27	2	30	2	11	1
4) Wrong under any circumstances	794	52	840	55	827	54	902	57	920	60	820	53
5) Something that only a mentally ill person would do	94	6	74	5	87	6	94	6	97	6	83	5
6) Other	43	3	48	3	39	3	42	3	43	3	50	3
7) Missing information	278	18	336	22	448	29	392	26	392	26	531	35
Total	1538	100	1537	100	1536	100	1537	100	1536	100	1537	100

Type of Individual who beats the following individuals:

	CHILD		TEENAGE CHILD		SIBLING		PARENT		SPOUSE		EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1) Completely Normal	103	7	76	5	71	5	56	4	49	3	49	3
2) Stable and affectionate	43	3	30	2	17	1	28	2	36	2	17	1
3) Dependent and passive	29	2	25	2	19	1	39	2	23	2	18	1
4) Violent and bullying	468	30	502	32	446	29	418	27	421	27	345	22
5) Dominating	88	6	124	8	102	7	94	6	146	10	76	5
6) Psychotic or psychopathic	189	12	135	9	157	10	211	14	156	10	162	11
7) Alcoholic	174	11	160	10	124	8	163	10	237	15	135	9
8) All	70	4	63	4	63	4	60	4	63	4	61	4
9) Missing Information	350	23	401	26	513	33	441	29	383	25	651	42
10) Other	29	2	30	2	33	2	34	2	31	2	31	2
Total	1543	100	1546	100	1545	100	1544	100	1545	100	1545	100

If Respondent was a victim of Family Violence would she/he notify someone:

	No.	%
1) yes	1218	79
2) no	179	12
3) missing information	138	9
Total	1535	100%

Who Respondent would notify:

	No.	%
1) relative	280	18
2) friend	347	23
3) pastor	143	9
4) social service worker	204	13
5) police	317	21
6) other	67	4
7) missing information	181	12
Total	1539	100%

Why Respondent would not notify someone:

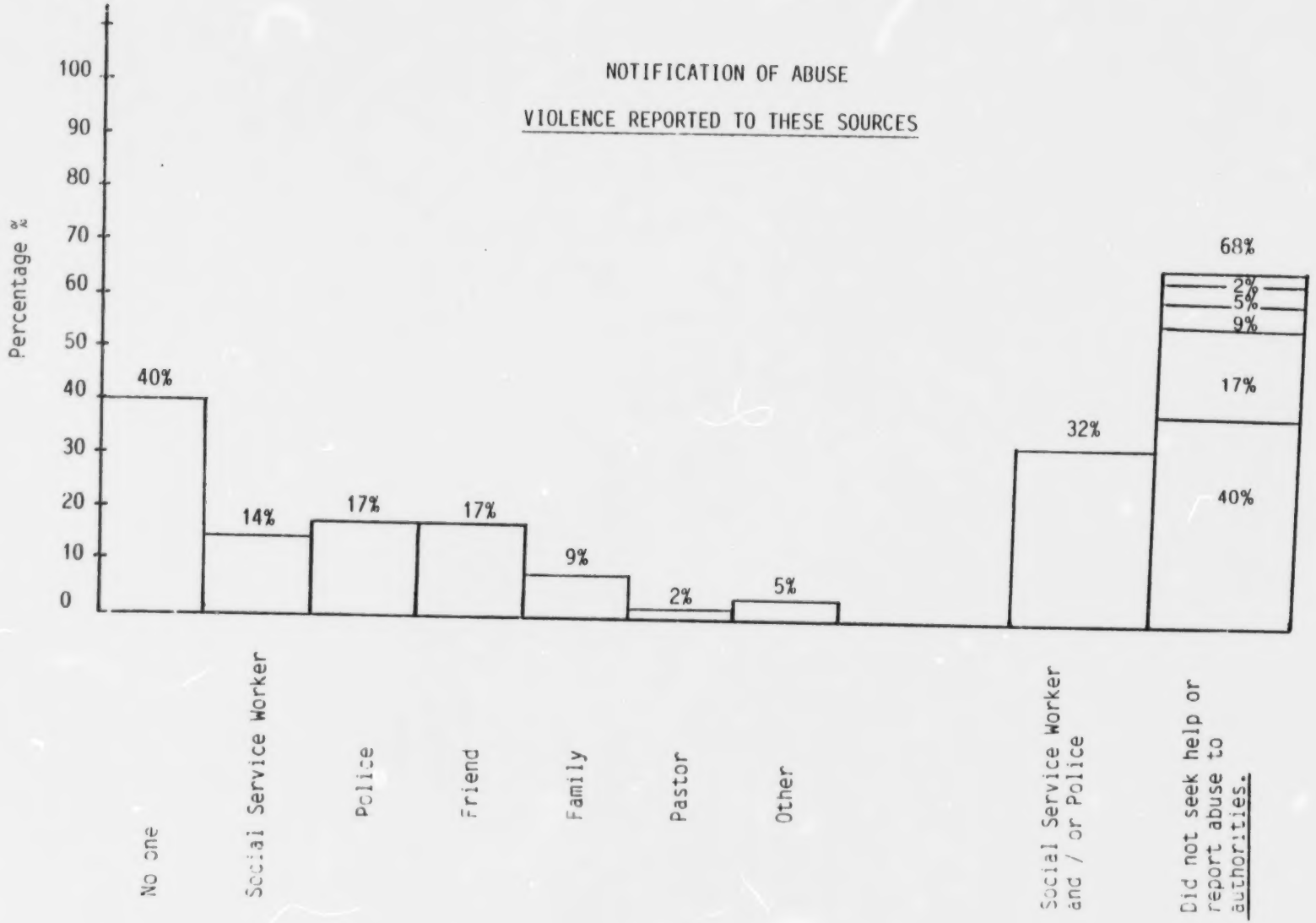
	No.	%
1) fear for your safety	243	16
2) fear for your siblings or children	96	6
3) fear of your assailant	99	6
4) cultural attitudes (abuse is acceptable)	33	2
5) don't want to get your assailant into trouble	133	9
6) other	104	7
7) missing information	827	54
Total	1535	100%

DISTRIBUTION OF PARTICIPATON IN FAMILY VIOLENCE

DISTRIBUTION OF ... TYPE OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
104% some involved in more than one type
373 participants
Percentage %
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
12%
20%
13%
16%
34%
4%
1%
4%
Sibling Abuse
Child Abuse
Observed Spousal Abuse Between Parents
Teen Abuse
Spousal Abuse
Extended Family Abuse
Rape
Incest

NOTIFICATION OF ABUSE

VIOLENCE REPORTED TO THESE SOURCES



* may be reported to more than one source

RESPONSES TO WHETHER THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE IN KENT COUNTY.

(KNOWLEDGE OF SERVICES IN KENT COUNTY)

SERVICE	RESPONDENT	EXISTS OR NON-EXISTENT	CORRECT #	CORRECT %	INCORRECT #	INCORRECT %	SHOULD EXIST #	SHOULD EXIST %	SHOULDN'T EXIST #	SHOULDN'T EXIST %	MISSING INFORMATION #	MISSING INFORMATION %
Rape and Sexual Assault Centre -	Police Poll	Non-Existent	48*	51	46	49	61	65	5	5	28	30
	Public Poll		360	23	1175	77	557	36	3	0	975	64
	Victim Interview Form		4	36	7	64	10	91	-	-	1	9
Legal Aid for Crime Victims -	Police Poll	Exists	70	74	24	26	46	49	7	7	41	44
	Public Poll		1007	67	528	33	393	26	8	0	1134	74
	Victim Interview Form		8	73	3	27	9	32	-	-	2	18
Transition House for Battered Wives -	Police Poll	Exists	93	99	1	1	46	49	2	2	46	49
	Public Poll		1049	68	486	32	406	27	5	0	1124	73
	Victim Interview Form		10	91	1	9	7	64	-	-	4	36
Telephone Crisis Hot Line -	Police Poll	Exists	75	80	19	20	47	50	5	5	42	45
	Public Poll		995	65	540	35	401	26	5	0	1129	74
	Victim Interview Form		10	91	1	9	8	73	-	-	3	27
Special Police Services for Victims -	Police Poll	Non-Existent	81	86	13	14	33	35	29	31	32	34
	Public Poll		513	33	1022	67	544	35	17	1	974	64
	Victim Interview Form		5	45	6	55	10	91	-	-	1	9
Witness Reception Area's in Court -	Police Poll	Non-Existent	60	64	34	36	45	48	16	17	33	35
	Public Poll		491	32	1044	68	444	29	25	2	1066	69
	Victim Interview Form		7	64	4	36	11	100	-	-	-	-
Free Transportation To Court -	Police Poll	Non-Existent	80	85	14	15	18	19	41	44	35	37
	Public Poll		627	41	908	59	417	27	56	4	1062	69
	Victim Interview Form		6	55	5	45	9	82	-	-	2	18
Agencies for Crime Victim -	Police Poll	Non-Existent	75	80	19	20	52	55	11	12	31	33
	Public Poll		517	34	1018	66	475	31	18	1	1042	68
	Victim Interview Form		4	36	7	64	9	82	-	-	2	18
Compensation for Victim -	Police Poll	Exists	45	48	49	52	56	60	6	6	32	34
	Public Poll		373	24	1162	76	485	32	21	1	1029	67
	Victim Interview Form		4	36	7	64	10	91	-	-	1	9
Compensation for Criminal Injuries from Gov't -	Police Poll	Exists	78	83	16	17	46	49	8	9	40	42
	Public Poll		419	27	1116	73	378	25	36	2	1121	73
	Victim Interview Form		5	45	6	55	9	82	-	-	2	18

* 48 respondents correctly identified that a Rape and Sexual Assault Centre is non-existent in Kent County.

SERVICE	RESPONDENT	Should This Service Be Provided: Yes #	Yes %	No #	No %	Missing Information #	Missing Information %	Was the Service Provided #	Was the Service Provided %	Who Should Provide Service: Police #	Police %	Family #	Family %	Friends #	Friends %	Neighbours #	Neighbours %	Social Agency #	Social Agency %	Other #	Other %	Missing Information #	Missing Information %
Information on how to prevent further attacks	Police Poll	48	51	0	0	46	49	76	81	76	81	3	3	2	2	1	1	36	38	0	0	50	53
	Public Poll	1255	82	48	3	232	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Victim Interview Poll	7	64	0	0	4	36	2	18	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	64	0	0	0	0
Information on legal procedures	Police Poll	44	47	3	3	47	50	67	71	67	71	13	14	9	10	5	5	25	27	10	11	47	50
	Public Poll	1252	82	40	3	243	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Victim Interview Poll	5	45	0	0	6	55	7	64	4	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	55	5	45	0	0
Professional help for family	Police Poll	64	68	3	3	27	29	15	16	15	16	9	10	4	4	2	2	54	57	0	0	30	32
	Public Poll	1015	66	66	4	454	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Victim Interview Poll	7	64	0	0	4	36	3	27	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	82	0	0	0	0
Criminal Injury Compensation	Police Poll	38	40	2	2	54	58	32	34	32	34	4	4	3	3	1	1	44	47	0	0	34	36
	Public Poll	982	64	196	13	357	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Victim Interview Poll	6	55	0	0	5	45	1	9	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	36	4	36
Advised of Exclusive Possession of the matrimonial home for victim	Police Poll	25	27	21	22	48	51	20	21	20	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	22	0	0	59	63

* Officers in the Police Poll provided the service

HIGHLIGHTS OF RESEARCH

- Combined figures indicate that a potential 1404 families were involved in family violence during the 2½ years covered by this report.
- Of 1535 responses to the Public Opinion Poll, one (1) out of four (4) indicated an involvement in family violence.
- Of this one (1) in four (4):
  - : 57% were victims, 11% were assailants and 27% were observers.
  - : 34% were involved in spousal abuse, 20% were involved in child abuse, 16% were involved in teen abuse, 13% observed abuse between parents, 12% were involved in sibling abuse and 4% were involved in incest.
- Respondents estimated that 20 - 39% of Kent County families were involved in family violence.
- Kent County residents are not aware of locally available social services.
- Police officers are generally familiar with locally available social services.
- Increased unemployment did not in itself result in increased family violence.
- Alcohol, drugs and financial difficulties were cited as contributing factors in family violence.
- Police statistics indicate that 3% of their Criminal Code offences pertained to family violence.
- Family violence most often occurred on Saturdays during the months of June and July between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and midnight.

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF

TASK FORCE

The recommendations and suggestions arising from the research conducted in phase I are varied indeed. What is required is a multi-faceted approach in dealing with the problem of family violence. The Task Force has confined the goals and objectives of phase 2 to those areas that the Committee considers to be within the competence of a project of this nature. These are the institution of:

1) An efficient public and professional education and development programme focusing on the services available for individuals involved in family violence, i.e. victims, assailants and their families.

2) A pilot project, utilizing the skills of a social worker(s), to work with police departments and the public, such programme designed to provide immediate assistance to families in the throes of experiencing violence within the family.

Phase 2 has been described as "multi-faceted". While only two areas have been identified, the successful implementation of these would be comprehensive as indicated by the following descriptions, hence the term "multi-faceted".

1) PUBLIC AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

a) In response to the "Prioritizing of Recommendations questionnaire, a local prominent family lawyer wrote:

> Until a programme of educating at public school level is started, much of the above will unfortunately be a waste of time.

Reaching this age group is considered to be of prime importance. To achieve this aim, the following is proposed:

In co-operation with professionals in the community, an education package would be prepared. Possibilities are:

TARGET GROUP	METHODOLOGY
Education System of Kent County a) Elementary students b) Secondary students c) Post-Secondary students	- to be used or developed, suited to specific age group with built in feed-back and evaluation mechanism: 1. Audio-visual programme 2. Puppet plays 3. Drama presentation 4. Public speaking 5. Essay writing contest, etc.

b) A telephone survey of Social Service Agencies and professionals in the community identified many gaps in services. A significant number of respondents stressed the fact that existing services were not being fully utilized, one of the reasons being that some pro-

. . fessionals were not aware of the services offered in other agencies. In response to this comment, the following is proposed:

TARGET GROUP	METHODOLOGY
Professionals throughout Kent County. a) Police (11 departments) b) Social Service Deliverers (including volunteers) c) Educators d) Clergy e) Lawyers f) Doctors	- methods designed with built in feedback and evaluation. 1. Education a) Workshops b) Information Packages c) In-service training 2. Development: Co-operative team management system for those who have indicated a mandated obligation to provide service to individuals involved in family violence. Thus far, these agencies are: Children's Aid Society Community & Family Services Legal Assistance Kent Lester B. Pearson Centre Police Chatham-Kent Women's Centre

c) Another reason put forward as to why existing services were not being full utilized was that the public was not well enough informed as to available services. In response to this comment, the following is proposed:

TARGET GROUP	METHODOLOGY
Community of Kent County a) Service Groups b) Church Organizations c) Labour Groups d) General Public e) Elected Officials	- methods designed with built in feedback and evaluation: 1. Speaker's package - facts 2. Media e.g. Cable Television, radio, and County-wide newspapers 3. Actively Solicit speaking engagements.

2. PILOT PROJECT

Officers responding to the Police Poll Questionnaire have indicated the following:

1) Families involved in domestic violence should seek professional help.

2) They do not have the time or skill to assess and refer families to this help.

3) Upon leaving the family, the officers feel uneasy because there is no connection to this help.

In response to these comments, the following is contemplated:

1) A Social Worker(s) in co-operation with police departments, providing immediate assistance to families who have recently experienced episodes of family violence. This assistance could take many forms, such as:

i) Immediate follow-up, by way of visits, e.g. to such families.

ii) Information with regard to services available to assist with their problems.

iii) Referrals for counselling.

iv) Referral follow-up.

The logistics of this proposal would have to be carefully worked-out with the various police departments and social agencies that would be potentially involved.

The responses to the Public Poll Questionnaire have indicated that individuals do not usually report family violence. In response to this comment the following is proposed:

2) A central focal point accessible to individuals experiencing family violence providing the following assistance:

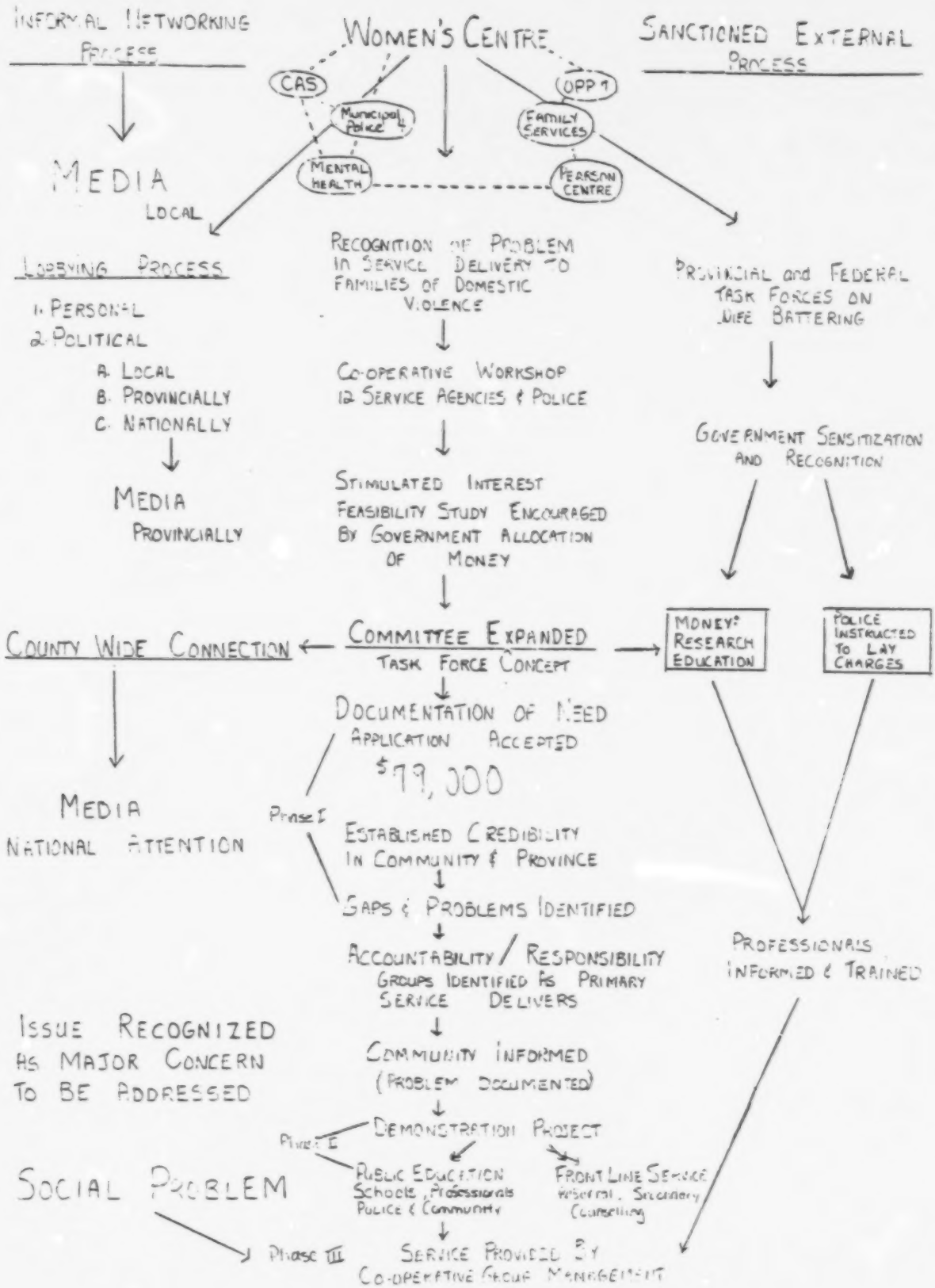
i) Information with regard to services available to assist with their problems.

ii) Referrals for counselling.

iii) Referral follow-up.

APPENDICES

FORMAL NETWORKING PROCESS



COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please indicate your profession:

   physician_____ lawyer_____ clergy member_____

   Affiliation with which organization_____

   For the purpose of this study, Domestic Violence has been defined as any threat of or physical abuse between family members which includes:

   1. abuse between siblings
   2. child abuse
   3. parents abusing children over 16 years of age(teen abuse)
   4. parents abused by their children(parental abuse)
   5. spousal abuse where spouse can be defined as:
      a) a person who is legally married
      b) a co-habiting relationship
   6. extended family abuse
   7. sexual assualts within "family" relationships (includes primary and extended family members)

2. In the past 2½ years approximately how many of your clients reported a specific incident or a history of domestic violence?

TYPE OF ABUSE	1981	1982	UP TO JULY 31 1983
sibling abuse			
child abuse			
parental abuse			
spousal abuse			
extended family abuse			
sexual assaults			

3. How often is domestic violence the primary concern or presenting problem of your clientele?

   never_____ a few times_____ often_____ always_____ not available_____

4. a) Do you ever refer victims of domestic violence to other agencies or professionals?

   yes_____ no_____

   b) to whom/agency do you usually refer these problems_____

5. Have you or your organization experienced any problems in dealing with victims and assailants of domestic violence? _____

6. Do you see the need for more specialized community resources for responding to:

i) victims of domestic violence yes_____ no_____
ii) assailants of domestic violence yes_____ no_____

Please specify_____

_____

_____

7. Do you feel that there is a need for improved co-ordination between the criminal justice system and other community agencies and professionals?

yes_____ no_____

Comments & Suggestions _____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you for completing this survey. If you have any additional comments, please feel free to enclose them.

COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please indicate your profession:

physician_____ lawyer_____

psychiatrist_____ social worker_____

psychologist_____ counsellor_____

public health nurse_____ clergy member_____

other_____

Affiliation with which organization _____

For the purpose of this study, Domestic Violence has been defined as any threat of or physical abuse between family members which includes:

1. abuse between siblings
2. child abuse
3. parents abusing children over 16 years of age (teen abuse)
4. parents abused by their children (parental abuse)
5. spousal abuse where spouse can be defined as:
   a) a person who is legally married
   b) a co-habiting relationship
6. extended family abuse
7. sexual assaults within "family" relationships (includes primary and extended family members)

2. In the past 2½ years approximately how many of your clients reported a specific incident or a history of domestic violence:

	YEAR	NUMBER	% OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTS	% OF TOTAL CLIENTELE
a) Victims of Sibling Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
b) Assailants of Sibling Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
c) Victims of Child Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			

* Please Note - the cut off date for 1983 is July 31st, 1983.

	YEAR	NUMBER	% OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTS	% OF TOTAL CLIENTELE
d) Assailants of Child Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
e) Victims of Teen Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
f) Assailants of Teen Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
g) Victims of Parental Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
h) Assailants of Parental Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
i) Victims of Spousal Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
j) Assailants of Spousal Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
k) Victims of Extended Family Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
l) Assailants of Extended Family Abuse	1981			
	1982			
	1983			

	YEAR	NUMBER	% OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTS	% OF TOTAL CLIENTELE
m) Victims of Sexual Assaults	1981			
	1982			
	1983			
m) Assailants of Sexual Assaults	1981			
	1982			
	1983			

3. Number of consumers of your service:

YEAR	NUMBER
1981	
1982	
1983	

4. How often is domestic violence the primary concern or presenting problem of your clientele?

never_____ a few times_____ often_____ always_____ not applicable___

5. What type of intervention do you find most effective in responding to:

a) Victims of Sibling Abuse_____

_____

b) Assailants of Sibling Abuse_____

_____

c) Victims of Child Abuse_____

_____

d) Assailants of Child Abuse_____

_____

e) Victim of Teen Abuse(16yrs. & over)_____

_____

f) Assailants of Teen Abuse_____

_____

g) Victims of Parental Abuse _____

_____

h) Assailants of Parental Abuse _____

_____

i) Victims of Spousal Abuse _____

_____

j) Assailants of Spousal Abuse _____

_____

k) Victims of Extended Family Abuse _____

_____

l) Assailants of Extended Family Abuse _____

_____

m) Victims of Sexual Assaults _____

_____

n) Assailants of Sexual Assualts _____

_____

6. a) Do you ever refer victims of domestic violence to other agencies or professionals?

yes_____ no_____ not applicable_____

b) If you have made referrals, please indicate the type of agency, the type of abuse and approximate number of referrals in the past 2½ years:

TYPE OF AGENCY	TYPE OF ABUSE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF REFERRALS	
_____	_____	1981	_____
		1982	_____
		1983	_____
_____	_____	1981	_____
		1982	_____
		1983	_____
_____	_____	1981	_____
		1982	_____
		1983	_____

TYPE OF AGENCY	TYPE OF ABUSE	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF REFERRALS
_____	_____	1981 _____
		1982 _____
		1983 _____
_____	_____	1981 _____
		1982 _____
		1983 _____
_____	_____	1981 _____
		1982 _____
		1983 _____

If necessary, continue on back of page.

7. Have you or your agency experienced any problems in dealing with victims and assailants of domestic violence?

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Do you see the need for more specialized community resources for responding to:

i) victims of domestic violence yes_____ no_____

ii) assailants of domestic violence yes_____ no_____

Please specify _____

_____

9. Do you feel that there is a need for improved coordination between the criminal justice system and other community agencies and professionals?

yes_____ no_____

Comments & Suggestions _____

_____

_____

Thank you for completing this survey. If you have any additional comments, please feel free to enclose them.

CODE SHEET FOR THE POLICE FORCE OCCURRENCE REPORTS

Police Force _____

Occurrence Number _____

Case Number _____

Day of the Week _____

Month of the Year _____

Time of day _____

Year _____

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE
1. residence of couple
2. residence of female
3. residence of male
4. residence of child
5. residence of extended family
6. public places
7. other _____
8. not applicable

PRINCIPLES' RELATIONSHIP
1. married
2. common-law
3. separated
4. divorced
5. siblings
6. parent & child
7. extended family (specify _____ _____ _____)
8. other _____

Number of years in relationship _____

PERSONS OBSERVING OCCURRENCE
1. no-one
2. children
3. relatives
4. neighbours or friends
5. other _____ _____

Did Victim phone the police
1. yes
2. no, a relative or children
3. no, a neighbour or friend
4. no, other _____

VICTIM OF
1. Sibling abuse
2. Child abuse
3. Teen abuse
4. Parental abuse

(cont.)

5. Spousal abuse
6. Extended family abuse
7. Sexual assaults between family members

VICTIM

Age_____years

Sex ___male ___female

Victim employed
1. yes
2. no
3. house person
4. student
5. other _____

If any children, number _____

Number of siblings _____

Had victim consumed alcohol or drugs
1. yes
2. no

Was victim interviewed by police
1. yes
2. no
3. missing information

ASSAILANT

Age _____years

Sex ___male ___female

Employed
1. yes
2. no
3. house person
4. student
5. other _____

If any children, number _____

Number of siblings _____

Type of setting occurence occurred:

1. rural
2. urban

Area of town/county where occurrence occurred_____

_____

Had assailant consumed alcohol or drugs
1. yes
2. no
3. missing information

Was assailant interviewed
1. yes
2. no

Suspect left before police arrived
1. yes
2. no
3. missing information

Previous assaults
1. yes
2. no

Current offense
Description _____

_____

Did victim complain of injuries
1. yes
2. no

Extent of violence
1. threatened to hit or throw something at the other one
2. threw or smashed or hit or kicked something
3. threw something at the other one
4. pushed, grabbed, or shoved the other one
5. slapped the other one
6. kicked, bit, or hit with a fist
7. hit or tried to hit with something
8. beat up on the other one
9. threatened with a gun or knife
10. used a gun or knife
11. strangulation
12. choking
13. other _____

_____

Extent of most serious injuries
1. none
2. not visible
3. bruises
4. bleeding
5. fractures
6. required hospitalization
7. rape
8. not applicable

Treatment of injuries to victim

1. none required
2. advised to see doctor
3. advised to go to emergency
4. taken to emergency
5. hospitalized
6. not applicable

Had the victim assaulted the assailant

1. yes
2. no

Did the assailant complain of injuries

1. yes
2. no
3. not applicable

Injuries to assailant

1. none
2. not visible
3. bruises
4. bleeding
5. fractures
6. required hospitilization
7. not applicable

Treatment of injuries to assailant

1. none required
2. advised to see doctor
3. advised to go to emergency
4. taken to emergency
5. hospitalized
6. not applicable

Charges discussed or laid by police

1. no charges mentioned
2. police advised to lay charges
3. police laid charges
4. police laid charges and advised that others be laid
5. missing information

If victim advised to see JP, what was he/she advised to lay

1. assault causing bodily harm
2. common assault
3. threatening charge
4. other _____
5. not applicable
6. missing information

Specific charges laid by police

1. none
2. assualt causing bodily harm *(CC 245-2)
3. common assault (CC 245-1)
4. threatening (CC 745)
5. breach of the peace (CC 31)
6. arrested on outstanding warrant
7. rape charges
8. other _____

Other advice given by police

1. no advice given
2. nonspecific advice
3. calm down and keep the peace -to victim
4. leave premises
5. seek outside help (e.g. WC, CAS, Family Services, medical attention, legal aid) -to assailant
6. other _____

Peace bond requested

1. yes
2. no

Expressed wishes of victim

1. none
2. arrest assailant
3. remove assailant
4. remove me
5. leave us alone
6. other _____

Expressed wishes of assailant

1. none
2. arrest victim
3. remove victim
4. remove me
5. leave us alone
6. other _____

Number of underlying issues mentioned by police _____

Number of lines of material written by police _____

*Criminal Code

Assailants plea to charges

1. Guilty
2. Not Guilty
3. Pending

Disposition

1. charge dismissed
2. charge withdrawn
3. found not guilty
4. guilty - absolute discharge
5. guilty - suspended sentence
6. guilty - conditional discharge
7. guilty - probation
8. guilty - fine
9. guilty - jail
10. guilty - fine & jail
11. entered into Peace Bond
12. other_____

Details of fine and/or jail sentence

1. 0 - $99
2. $100 - $200
3. $201 - $1,000
4. over $1,000
5. 0 to 5 days in jail
6. 6 to 10 days in jail
7. 11 to 20 days in jail
8. 21 to 30 days in jail
9. over 30 days in jail
10. less than or equal to $100 and less than or equal to 5 days in jail
11. $101 to $500 and 5 or less days in jail
12. less than or equal to $1,000 and less than or equal to 20 days in jail
13. over $1,000 and more than 20 days in jail
14. other_____
15. not applicable

Conditions of probation

1. keep the peace and be of good behaviour
2. see probation officer for less than 6 months
3. see probation officer for 6 months to one year
4. see probation officer for more than one year
5. abstain from alcohol
6. seek counselling
7. do not go near or attempt any communication with complainant
8. seek psychiatric help
9. other_____
10. not applicable

Conditions of Peace Bond

1. keep the peace and be of good behaviour
2. duration of less than or equal to one year
3. duration of more than one year
4. surety of less than or equal to $500
5. surety of less than or equal to $1,000
6. surety of more than $1,000
7. do not go within one city block of complainant
8. seek counselling
9. not applicable

POLICE POLL

1. Officer's Rank _____

2. Police Force _____

3. Number of Years on the Force _____

4. How often is family violence the primary concern of your work?

   always_____ often_____ a few times_____ never_____

5. What percentage of your police training was geared to teaching Human Relation Skills?

   _____%

   a) When you respond to a family violence call how often do you do the following:

      1. Stop the violence _____%
         a) through threats of legal action _____%
         b) through the use of physical restraints _____%
      2. Arrest the assailant _____%
      3. Lay assault charges _____%
      4. Assess the situation and refer the family to help _____%
      5. Other _____ _____%

6. How often do you charge the assailant?

   always_____ often_____ a few times_____ never_____

7. Do you feel charging the assailant is effective in reducing the occurrence of the abuse?

   always_____ often_____ a few times_____ never_____

8. How often are you called back to a family violence situation?

   always_____ often_____ a few times_____ never_____

9. Many kinds of services to help victims and witnesses of crime have been developed recently in different parts of Canada. For each of the following, please indicate as far as you know, whether the service is available in Kent County.

	1) YES	2) NO	3) SHOULD THEY EXIST YES/NO
a) Rape and sexual assault centres			
b) Legal aid for crime victims			
c) Transition Houses for battered wives			
d) Telephone crisis hot lines			
e) Special police services for victims			
f) Witnesses reception areas in court			
g) Free transportation to court			
h) Service agencies primarily for crime victims			
i) Programs to enable victims to receive compensation or restitution from convicted offenders			

(continued on next page)

	1) YES	2) NO	3) SHOULD THEY EXIST YES/NO
j) Compensation for criminal injuries from the government			
k) Are you aware of any other special victim or witness service in Kent County?			

Specify _____

_____

10. The main purpose for conducting this study is to find out whether more could have been done, or should have been done by the community to help people who have been a victim of family violence. Please respond in the following manner:

For each Yes in 10a) Do you provide this kind of help?

For each Yes in 10b) Should this help be provided?

Mark c) For which "Source of Help" should provide the help?

			SOURCE OF HELP				
	(a)YES	(b)YES	FAMILY	FRIENDS	NEIGHBOUR	SOCIAL AGENCY	OTHER (SPECIFY)
Emergency home repairs (if home broken into or damaged)							
Transportation for medical help							
Emergency financial aid							
Emergency shelter for victim and children							
Transportaion to a safe place to stay							
Emergency child care							
Someone to stay with victim to provide company/security							
Advice for victim on help available from social service agencies							
Police concern for victim's troubles							
Police attention to victim's case							
Information for victim on how to prevent further attacks							
Information for victim about the progress of the case							
Information for victim on legal procedures							
Someone to talk to victim for awhile after police left							
Professional help for assailant							
Criminal injury compensation for victim							
Counselling for victim							
Exclusive possession of the Matrimonial home for victim							

11. When charges are laid by you, how often does the victim usually co-operate in giving evidence?

always_____ often_____ a few times_____ never_____

12. Would you like to see changes in the way police respond to family violence calls? If so, explain.

13. Do you see areas where police could improve in handling family violence calls? If so, explain.

14. Would you like to see changes in the way the court system responds to family violence? If so, explain.

15. Do you have any comments concerning how the Social Service Agencies respond to family violence?

16. What would be your advice to victims of family violence?

QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is designed to determine public opinion about family violence. It is not a test so there is no right or wrong answer. Please answer as accurately as you can.

What is:

1. Your sex? (Circle one number below)
   1. male
   2. female
2. Your age? (Circle one number below)
   1. 15 - 24
   2. 25 - 34
   3. 35 - 44
   4. 45 - 54
   5. 55 - 64
   6. 65 or over
3. Your level of education? (Circle one number below)
   1. primary
   2. secondary
   3. college
   4. university
4. Your occupation? (Circle one number below)
   1. student
   2. managerial
   3. professional
   4. skilled
   5. unskilled
   6. unemployed
5. Your source of income? (Circle one number below)
   1. employed
   2. not employed
   3. welfare
   4. unemployment insurance
   5. other_____
6. Your marital status? (Circle one number below)
   1. married
   2. common law
   3. separated
   4. divorced
   5. single

7. Your partner's age? (Circle one number below)
   1. 15 - 24
   2. 25 - 34
   3. 35 - 44
   4. 45 - 54
   5. 55 - 64
   6. 65 or over
8. Your partner's level of education? (Circle one number below)
   1. primary
   2. secondary
   3. college
   4. university
9. Your partner's occupation? (Circle one number below)
   1. student
   2. managerial
   3. professional
   4. skilled
   5. unskilled
   6. unemployed
10. Your partner's source of income? (Circle one number below)
   1. employed
   2. not employed
   3. welfare
   4. unemployment insurance
   5. other_____
11. Your (include family's if you have one) annual income? (Circle one number below)
   1. 0 - $ 2,999
   2. $ 3,000 - $ 7,999
   3. $ 8,000 - $11,999
   4. $12,000 - $15,999
   5. $16,000 - $19,999
   6. $20,000 - $24,999
   7. $25,000 - $34,999
   8. $35,000 - over

12. What type of dwelling do you live in? (Circle one number below)

    1. single house
    2. semi-detached or double (side by side)
    3. garden home, townhouse or rowhouse
    4. duplex (one above another)
    5. lowrise apartment (less than 5 stories)
    6. other_____

13. What type of setting do you live in? (Circle one number below)

    1. rural area
    2. urban area

14. Do you have any children? (Circle one number below)

    1. yes
    2. no

15. Number of children: (Circle one number below)

    1. one
    2. two
    3. three
    4. four
    5. five
    6. six
    7. seven
    8. eight or more

16. How many people live in your household? (Circle one number below)

    1. one
    2. two
    3. three
    4. four
    5. five
    6. six
    7. seven
    8. eight or more

1. Which of the following would you consider acceptable when resolving a conflict or argument? (Please check one off under the appropriate individual)

	CHILD	TEENAGE CHILD	SIBLING	PARENT	SPOUSE	EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER
Yelling						
Slapping						
Arguing						
Kicking, biting or hitting with fist						
Threatening with knife or gun						
Using a knife or gun						
Threatening bodily harm						
Swearing						
Throwing things at individual						
Beating up						
Hitting or trying to hit with something						
Pushing, shoving or grabbing						
Other_____						

2. In what percentage (%) of Kent County families does violence occur? (Please estimate a percentage in the space provided below)

_____%

3. What is your opinion of physical violence towards the following individuals? (Please check one off under the appropriate individual)

	CHILD	TEENAGE CHILD	SIBLING	PARENT	SPOUSE	EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER
Normal and acceptable						
A method of discipline						
Better than keeping anger bottled up inside						
Wrong under any circumstances						
Something that only a mentally ill person would do						
Other_____						

4. What type of individual beats the following individuals? (Please check one off under the appropriate individual)

	CHILD	TEENAGE CHILD	SIBLING	PARENT	SPOUSE	EXTENDED FAMILY MEMBER
Completely Normal						
Stable and affectionate						
Dependent and passive						
Violent and bullying						
Dominating						
Psychotic or psychopathic						
Alcoholic						
Other_____						

5. What is your opinion of sex occurring between family members? (Please circle one number below)

   1. acceptable
   2. non-acceptable

6. What is your opinion of rape occurring between spouses? (Please circle one number below)

   1. it occurs
   2. can't occur

7. Individuals who participate in family violence are usually: (Please circle one number below)

   1. working class
   2. middle class
   3. upper class
   4. other_____

8. If you discovered that your best friend committed family violence what would you do? (Please circle one or more of the numbers below)

   1. notify the authorities (police, CAS)
   2. congratulate him/her
   3. scold him/her
   4. have him/her locked up in a mental institution
   5. have him/her locked up in jail
   6. refer him/her to therapy
   7. not do anything
   8. other_____

9. What do you feel causes family violence? (Please circle one of the numbers below)

   1. substance abuse (drugs, alcohol, etc.)
   2. dependency
   3. insecurity
   4. jealousy
   5. other_____

10. If you were a victim of family violence would you notify someone? (Please circle one of the numbers below)

    1. yes
    2. no

11. Who would you notify? (Please circle one of the numbers below)

1. relative
2. friend
3. pastor
4. social service worker
5. police
6. other_____

12. If you would not notify someone, why not? (Please circle one of the numbers below)

1. fear for your safety
2. fear for your siblings or children
3. fear of your assailant
4. cultural attitudes (abuse is acceptable)
5. don't want to get your assailant into trouble
6. other_____

13. Many kinds of services to help victims of violence have been developed recently in different parts of Canada. The list includes services which may be available in Kent County or in other areas. For each of the following, please indicate as far as you know, whether the service is available in Kent County.

	YES	NO	SHOULD THEY EXIS
a) Rape and sexual assault centres ----------			
b) Legal aid for crime victims ----------			
c) Transition Houses for battered wives ----------			
d) Telephone crisis hot lines ----------			
e) Special police services for victims ----------			
f) Witnesses' reception areas in court ----------			
g) Free transportation to court ----------			
h) Service agencies primarily for crime victims ----------			
i) Programs to enable victims to receive compensation or restitution from convicted offenders ----------			
j) Compensation for criminal injuries from the government-			
k) Are you aware of any other special victim or witness service in Kent County? ----------			

IF YES TO (k) Specify) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. Do you feel these are necessary services to victims of family violence? (Please check off "Yes" or "No")

	YES	NO
a) Emergency home repairs (ASK ONLY if home broken into or damaged)	____	____
b) Transportation for medical help	____	____
c) Emergency financial aid	____	____
d) Emergency shelter for you and your children (if any)	____	____
e) Transportation to safe place to stay	____	____
f) Emergency child care	____	____
g) Someone to stay with you to provide company/security	____	____
h) Someone to talk to for awhile after police left	____	____
i) Advice on help available from social service agencies	____	____
j) Greater police concern for your troubles	____	____
k) More police attention to your case	____	____
l) Information about the progress of the case	____	____
m) Information on how to prevent further attacks	____	____
n) Information on legal procedures	____	____
o) Professional help for your _____	____	____
p) Criminal injury compensation	____	____

15. Have you been a participant in family violence? (Please circle one number below)

1. yes
2. no

If yes, in what capacity

1. victim
2. assailant
3. observer
4. other _____

16. What type of family violence? (Please circle one or more of the numbers below)

1. sibling abuse
2. child abuse
3. parental abuse
4. teen abuse
5. spousal abuse
6. extended family abuse
7. rape
8. incest

SPECIFY_____

_____

_____

_____

17. Have you notified anyone and if so, whom? (Please circle one or more numbers below)

1. no-one
2. social service worker
3. police
4. friend
5. family
6. pastor
7. other

18. Have you been involved with any of these agencies as a result of the abuse? (Circle ALL)

1. Al-Anon
2. Alateen
3. Alcoholics Anonymous
4. Big Brothers
5. Big Sisters
6. Board of Education
7. Community & Family Services
8. Clergy
9. Children's Aid Society
10. Chatham-Kent Women's Centre
11. Children's Treatment Centre
12. Community and Social Services
13. Employment & Immigration
14. Hospitals - Public General
    - St. Joseph's
    - Sydenham District
15. Legal Aid
16. Legal Assistance Kent
17. Lester B. Pearson Centre for Children & Youth
18. Mental Health Clinic
19. Mental Health/Kent
20. Operation Our Kids
21. Parents without Partners
22. Police
23. Probation and Parole
24. Probation and Aftercare
25. Public Health Unit
26. Salvation Army
27. Telecare
28. Psychologist (Private Practice)
29. Welfare
30. Other_____
31. Not applicable

VICTIM'S INTERVIEW FORM

SPOUSE ABUSE

Occurrence Number _____

Case Number _____

Police Station _____

Date of Interview _____ _____, 19____

Researcher's Name _____

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

1. Marital Status
   1. married
   2. common-law
   3. separated
   4. divorced
   5. other _____

2. Are you presently living with partner
   1. yes, same one
   2. yes, different one
   3. no

3. Length of involvement with your abusive partner _____ years

4. Have you and your partner been involved in court proceedings
   1. no
   2. divorce proceedings
   3. custody rights
   4. other assault charges

VICTIM

5. Your sex
   1. female
   2. male

6. Your highest level of education
   1. elementary
   2. secondary
   3. college
   4. university
   5. other _____

7. Were you employed at time of abusive incident?
   1. yes
   2. no
   3. welfare
   4. unemployment insurance
   5. other _____

8. Your occupation at time of incident
   1. managerial
   2. professional
   3. semi-professional/small business
   4. skilled
   5. semi-skilled
   6. unskilled
   7. student
   8. house person
   9. not applicable
   10. missing information

9. Do you have a past history of family violence?
   1. yes
   2. no

10. If so, in which capacity?
   1. Victim
   2. Assailant
   3. other _____
   4. not applicable

11. What type of abuse did you suffer in the past?
   1. child abuse
   2. incest
   3. rape
   4. spousal abuse with another partner
   5. sibling abuse
   6. parental abuse
   7. teen abuse
   8. extended family abuse
   9. other _____
   10. not applicable

   specify _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

PARTNER

12. Your partner's sex
    1. male
    2. female

13. Your partner's highest level of education
    1. elementary
    2. secondary
    3. college
    4. university
    5. other _____

14. Was your partner employed at time of abusive incident?
    1. yes
    2. no
    3. welfare
    4. unemployment insurance
    5. other _____

15. Your partner's occupation at time of incident
    1. managerial
    2. professional
    3. semi-professional/small business
    4. skilled
    5. semi-skilled
    6. unskilled
    7. student
    8. house person
    9. not applicable
    10. missing information

16. Does your partner have a past history of family violence?
    1. yes
    2. no

17. If so, in which capacity?
    1. Victim
    2. Assailant
    3. Other _____
    4. not applicable

18. What type of abuse did your partner suffer in the past?
    1. child abuse
    2. incest
    3. rape
    4. spousal abuse with another partner
    5. sibling
    6. parental abuse
    7. teen abuse
    8. extended family abuse
    9. other _____
    10. not applicable

(cont.)

18.(cont.) specify _____

_____

_____

19. Your family's annual income at time of incident
    1. 0 - $2,999
    2. $3,000 - $7,999
    3. $8,000 - $11,999
    4. $12,000 - $15,999
    5. $16,000 - $19,999
    6. $20,000 - $24,999
    7. $25,000 - $34,999
    8. $35,000 and over

20. What setting do you live in?
    1. rural area
    2. urban area

21. What type of dwelling were you living in at the time of the incident?
    1. Single house
    2. Semi-detached or double (side by side)
    3. Garden home, townhouse or row house
    4. Duplex (one above another)
    5. Lowrise apartment (less than 5 stories)
    6. Other _____

22. How many people, counting yourself, live in your household?

    _____

23. Any children?
    1. yes
    2. no

24. Number of children _____

25. Who has legal custody of the children?
    1. joint
    2. female
    3. male
    4. no legal custody
    5. not applicable

26. Were the children living with you at the time of the incident?
    1. yes
    2. no

27. Were they threatened or attacked in the incident?
    1. no
    2. yes

    specify _____

_____

_____

28. Were you threatened and in which manner?
    1. verbally
    2. with weapon
       (specify _____

       _____)
    3. not applicable

IF,THREATENED BUT NOT PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED, GO TO QUESTION #42.

29. Were you Physically Assaulted and in which manner?
    1. Punch, kick or slap
    2. Weapon used
       (specify _____)

30. What were the injuries you suffered?
    1. knife wounds
    2. gun shot wounds
    3. broken bones or teeth knocked out
    4. internal injuries, knocked unconcious, concussion
    5. bruises, black eyes.scratches
    6. cuts (other than knife wounds)
    7. other (specify _____)

31. Did you receive any medical or dental attention after the incident?
    1. yes
    2. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 42.

32. Did you receive any treatment at hospital?
    1. yes
    2. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION #42

33. Did you stay overnight in the hospital or did you receive emergency treatment only?
    1. stayed overnight
    2. emergency treatment only

34. Who decided that you should go to the hospital?
    1. Yourself
    2. Police
    3. Relative
    4. Neighbour
    5. Other(specify_____)

35. Were the medical (or dental) staff made aware of exactly how your injuries were caused? In other words, that they were done by your partner?
    1. yes
    2. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION #37

36. If yes, who mentioned it?
    1. Respondent
    2. Police
    3. Other(specify _____)

37. If no, why did you not?
    1. fear, for your safety
    2. fear, for your partner
    3. other _____

38. Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the medical (or dental) staff treated you? Would you say that you were:
    1. Very satisfied
    2. Satisfied
    3. Not satisfied

39. Did you return the abuse?
    1. yes
    2. no

40. If so, did you cause any injuries to your partner?
    1. yes
    2. no

specify _____

_____

41. Did your partner receive any medical treatment?
    1. yes
    2. no

42. Victims of violence can react many different ways to their personal experience with violence. Did you experience any of the following immediately after the incident?

	(1)YES	(2)NO
Nervousness	_____	_____
Crying or shaking	_____	_____
Anger	_____	_____
Fear for your safety	_____	_____
Fear for your childrens safety (if any)	_____	_____
Confused or in a state of shock	_____	_____
Physically sick or nauseous	_____	_____

Other (specify _____

_____)

43. In the time since the incident, have you experienced any lasting effect such as (READ AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

	(1)YES	(2)NO
Nervousness	_____	_____
Crying or shaking	_____	_____
Fear of being alone	_____	_____
Fear of entering your home	_____	_____
Fear of going out at night	_____	_____
Anger	_____	_____
Memory loss	_____	_____
Confusion or state of shock	_____	_____
Physical sickness or nausea	_____	_____
Trouble sleeping	_____	_____
Headaches	_____	_____
Lack of appetite	_____	_____

Other (specify _____)

44. Had you or your partner been drinking at time of the incident?
    1. yes, both
    2. yes, male only
    3. yes, female only
    4. no

45. Do you think that alcohol was a contributing factor to the violence?
    1. yes
    2. no
    3. not applicable

46. Since the abusive incident, has yours or your partner's consumption increased or decreased?
    1. increased considerably
    2. increased slightly — Victim-
    3. unchanged
    4. decreased slightly
    5. decreased considerably — Assailant-
    6. not applicable

47. Victims of violence sometimes believe that their actions contributed to their being victimized. In your case, do you feel that you did anything which "brought on" the incident?
    1. yes
    2. no

48. Do you believe that you could have done more to prevent the incident?
    1. yes
    2. no

49. As a result of the abusive incident, how many agencies have you and your partner been involved with in the past year?

---

50. Name of agencies

    01. Al-Anon — 1st involved
    02. Alateen
    03. Alcoholics Anonymous
    04. Big Brothers
    05. Big Sisters
    06. Board of Education — 2nd involved
    07. Community & Family Services
    08. Clergy
    09. Children's Aid Society
    10. Chatham-Kent Women's Centre — 3rd involved
    11. Children's Treatment Centre
    12. Community and Social Services
    13. Employment and Immigration

(cont.)

14. Hospitals
    -Public General
    -St. Joseph's
    -Sydenham District
15. Legal Aid
16. Legal Assistance Kent
17. Lester B. Pearson Centre for Children and Youth
18. Mental Health Clinic
19. Mental Health/Kent
20. Operation Our Kids
21. Parents without Partners
22. Police Departments
23. Probation and Parole
24. Probation and Aftercare
25. Public Health Unit
26. Salvation Army
27. Telecare
28. Psychologist (private practice)
29. Welfare
30. Other
31. not applicable

51. Many kinds of services to help victims and witnesses of crime have been developed recently in different parts of Canada. The list I will read to you includes services which may be available in Kent County or in other areas. For each of the following, please tell me as far as you know, whether the service is available in Kent County.

	(1)YES	(2)NO	(3)SHOULD THEY EXIST
a) Rape and sexual assault centres	____	____	____
b) Legal aid for crime victims	____	____	____
c) Transition Houses for battered wives	____	____	____
d) Telephone crisis hot lines	____	____	____
e) Special police services for victims	____	____	____
f) Witnesses reception areas in court	____	____	____
g) Free transportation to court	____	____	____
h) Service agencies primarily for crime victims	____	____	____
i) Programs to enable victims to receive compensation or restitution from convicted offenders	____	____	____
j) Compensation for criminal injuries from the government	____	____	____

(1)YES (2)NO (3)SHOULD THEY EXIST

k) Are you aware of any other special victim or witness service in Kent County? ____ ____ ____ ____

IF YES TO QUESTION 51(k) (Specify) _____

_____

52. At the time of the incident how many people could you talk to about it? _____ ____

53. Which category do they fall in: ____
    1. other family member
    2. friend
    3. neighbour
    4. pastor
    5. social service employee
    6. other _____

54. Do you think it would have helped to talk to someone? ____
    1. yes
    2. no
    3. not applicable

55. Who would you have talked to? ____
    1. other family member
    2. friend
    3. neighbour
    4. pastor
    5. social service employee
    6. other _____

56. What prevented you from talking to someone? ____
    1. Isolation
    2. Cultural attitude
    3. Fear of their reaction
    4. Fear of your partner's reaction
    5. Fear no one will listen
    6. Embarrassment
    7. Other _____

57. Did you ever reach a point when you decided that you weren't going to accept the abuse?

1. yes
2. no
3. don't remember

58. If yes to question 57, what did you do?

1. called the police
2. told a relative or friend
3. fought back
4. left your partner
5. laid a charge
6. other _____
7. not applicable

59. At the time of the abusive incident did you call the police?

1. yes
2. no, someone else did
3. no one did

IF NO ONE CALLED THE POLICE, PROCEED TO QUESTION 63.

60. Who first contacted the police?

1. you
2. children
3. other family member
4. friend
5. neighbour
6. stranger

IF YOU CALLED, PROCEED TO QUESTION 62.

61. What do you think prompted them to call the police?

1. concern for your safety
2. concern for your children's safety
3. to end the disturbance of the peace
4. other _____

IF OTHER, PROCEED TO QUESTION 63.

62. What factor facilitated your decision to call the police?

1. supportive community agencies
2. support of friends and relatives
3. fear for children's safety
4. fear for own safety
5. economic dependence or support
6. having a place to go
7. other _____
8. not applicable

63. What factors impeded your decision to call the police?

1. negative attitude of community agencies
2. lack of support from friends and relatives
3. economic dependence
4. fear of loneliness
5. seriousness of injuries
6. religious/cultural beliefs
7. other _____
8. not applicable

IF YOU DID NOT CALL THE POLICE, PROCEED TO QUESTION 65.

64. When you called the police, what did you hope that they could do?

1. just stop the violence
2. threaten your partner
3. remove your partner
4. arrest your partner
5. embarrass your partner
6. treat partner's assaultive behaviour
7. other _____
8. not applicable

65. What was your partner's problem that contributed to the abusive incident?

1. none
2. alcoholism
3. lack of confidence/insecurity
4. emotional difficulties
5. job stress
6. financial difficulties
7. jealousy
8. sexual problems
9. not applicable

66. Has this problem increased or decreased since the abusive incident?

1. increased considerably
2. increased slightly
3. unchanged
4. decreased slightly
5. decreased considerably

67. Prior to this incident, had your partner ever assaulted you or threatened to assault you?

1. yes, assaulted
2. yes, threatened
3. yes, threatened and assaulted
4. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 72.

68. If spouse had been previously assaulted or threatened, how many times did it occur? _____

69. How often, on average, would you say:
1. more often than once a week
2. once a week
3. less often than once a week but more often than once a month
4. less often than once a month

70. For about how long has this been going on?

_____
NUMBER OF YEARS

_____
NUMBER OF MONTHS

71. Did you call the police for any of these previous assaults?
1. yes
2. no
3. not applicable

72. Has your partner assaulted you since that incident?
1. yes
2. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 75.

73. If you have been assaulted since, how many times did it occur?

_____

74. Did you call the police for any subsequent assaults?
1. yes
2. no
3. not applicable

75. In the last 2 years, have you contacted police for other reasons?
1. yes
2. no

List reason _____

_____

_____

IF POLICE WERE NOT CALLED, PROCEED TO QUESTION 88.

76. At the time of the abusive incident did the police respond as quickly as you had wanted them to?
    1. yes
    2. no
    3. not applicable

77. How soon were the police called after you were threatened/attacked? Was it:
    1. less than half an hour
    2. between half an hour and one hour
    3. more than one hour but less than 24 hours
    4. 24 hours or longer

78. Did the police charge your partner?
    1. yes
    2. no

79. Did you want the police to charge your partner?
    1. yes
    2. no

80. Did you ask the police to charge your partner?
    1. yes
    2. no

81. Was the police officer male or female?
    1. male
    2. female

82. On the basis of your experience, please indicate whether each of these statements was true for you or not true for you.

	(1)TRUE FOR YOU	(2)NOT TRUE FOR YOU
The police responded quickly after they were called	_____	_____
The officer was polite and courteous to me	_____	_____
The officer was not sympathetic to my situation	_____	_____
The police made me feel partly responsible for the incident	_____	_____

(continued on next page)

	(1)TRUE FOR YOU	(2)NOT TRUE FOR YOU	
The presence of the officer made me feel safe and secure	_____	_____	
I was not kept informed of what happened during the investigation of the incident	_____	_____	
The police told me about services available to help with problems caused by the incident	_____	_____	
The police advised me to lay charges against my partner myself	_____	_____	
The police laid charges themselves against my partner	_____	_____	
The police advised me to go to Provincial Court or my lawyer about laying charges	_____	_____	

83. Were you satisfied with the advice you received from the police?

1. yes
2. no

84. Was your partner there when the police arrived?

1. yes
2. no

85. In general, how satisfied were you with the police intervention?

1. very dissatisfied
2. somewhat dissatisfied
3. indifferent
4. somewhat satisfied
5. very satisfied

86. Would you call the police if your partner hit you again?

1. yes
2. no

87. What else could the police have done for you?

_____

_____

_____

88. Did you take shelter outside your home after the incident?

1. no
2. yes

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 91.

89. Where?

1. home of a friend or relative
2. motel or hotel
3. temporary shelter for women or children
4. other (specify _____)

90. How many days did you spend there? _____ days.

91. Were you aware of the Chatham-Kent Women's Centre at the time of the abusive incident?

1. yes
2. no

92. After the abusive incident did you contact the Women's Centre?

1. yes
2. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 102.

93. How were you introduced to the Women's Centre at the time of the abusive incident?

1. police took me there
2. police told me about it
3. friend or relative told me about it
4. I'd been there before
5. other _____

94. Did you stay at the WC?

1. no, just phoned for advice
2. no, just dropped in to talk
3. yes, for less than one week
4. yes, for 8 to 14 days
5. yes, for 15 days to 5 weeks
6. yes, for more than 5 weeks

95. How many times have you been there? _____

96. How helpful was the WC?

1. not at all helpful
2. no feeling
3. somewhat helpful
4. extremely helpful

97. What areas did they help you most?

_____

_____

98. Why did you go to the WC?

_____

_____

99. Where else would you have gone if the WC had not been available

_____

_____

100. Have you been in contact with the WC since your involvement?

1. yes
2. no

101. What else could the WC have done for you?

_____

_____

102. After the abusive incident, did you make any inquiries concerning legal options?

1. yes
2. no

103. Were you advised that you could apply for exclusive possession of the matrimonial home?

1. yes
2. no

104. If so, by whom:
1. JP
2. Lawyer
3. Police
4. Other _____

105. If you did make inquiries, who did you ask?

_____

_____

106. Did you contact the Justice of the Peace following the abusive incident?
1. yes
2. no

IF NO, PROCEED TO QUESTION 108.

107. What happened after you contacted the JP?
1. you just phoned for advice
2. you didn't show up for your appointment
3. the JP advised you to lay charges
4. you laid a charge
5. you laid a charge but did not go to the police station
6. police laid the charge
7. other _____

108. What factors impeded your decision to lay a charge?
1. none
2. lack of support from police
3. lack of support from JP
4. lack of support from family and friends
5. fear of retaliation
6. lack of knowledge about the procedures
7. other _____

IF YOU DID NOT LAY A CHARGE, PROCEED TO QUESTION 121.

IF NEITHER YOU NOR POLICE LAID CHARGES, PROCEED TO QUESTION 135.

109. What factors facilitated your decision to lay a charge?
1. support from police
2. support from JP
3. support from family and friends
4. fear for your own life
5. fear for lives of children
6. other _____

110. Who advised you to lay a charge against your partner?
1. your own decision
2. police
3. lawyer
6. family and friends
7. other _____

111. Did anyone advise you to reduce the charge(s)?
1. no
2. police
3. JP
4. lawyer
5. family and friends
6. other _____

112. Did anyone advise you not to lay a charge?
1. no
2. police
3. JP
4. lawyer
5. family and friends
6. other _____

113. How long after the abusive incident did you see the JP?
1. same day
2. one day
3. 2-4 days
4. 4-7 days
5. over a week
6. over 2 weeks

114. Did your partner know that you were going to lay a charge?
1. yes
2. no

115. Which charge did you lay?
1. assault causing bodily harm
2. common assault
3. threatening
4. other _____

116. Did you feel that you had the support and understanding of the JP?

1. no support at all
2. minimal support
3. indifference
4. some support
5. complete support

117. Did the JP clear up any confusions that you had regarding the charge and its implications?

1. yes
2. no

118. What else could the JP have done for you?

_____

_____

_____

119. Did you withdraw the charge?

1. yes
2. no
3. not applicable

120. If yes, why?

1. it was part of the plea bargaining
2. I was afraid
3. I did not want to harm my partner
4. partner promised not to do it again
5. I didn't want anyone to know
6. it wouldn't have done any good
7. other _____
8. not applicable

121. How were you treated by the Crown?

1. no support at all
2. minimal support
3. indifference
4. some support
5. complete support

122. Do you think that you spent enough time alone with the Crown, for both of you to have a good understanding of the case?

1. yes
2. no

123. What else could the Crown have done for you?

_____

_____

_____

124. How long after the assault was the matter settled in Court?

_____ weeks

125. How do you feel about the length of time it took?

1. too short
2. just right
3. too long
4. much too long
5. not applicable

126. During this time, were you worried about your partner abusing you?

1. yes
2. no

127. During the time the case was being heard, did your partner abuse or threaten to abuse you?

1. no
2. threatened to abuse me
3. did abuse me once
4. abused me more than once

128. If you were abused or threatened during this time do you think that it could have been prevented if the delay had been shorter?

1. yes
2. no
3. not applicable

129. Was the partner found guilty?

1. yes
2. no
3. not applicable

130. If your partner was found guilty, how do you feel about the sentence?

1. too long
2. too short
3. appropriate
4. other _____

131. In your opinion, what should be done with your partner? (RECORD ALL MENTIONS.)

1. should go to prison
2. should be fined
3. should be required to "keep the peace"
4. should be required to stay away from me
5. should receive professional help
6. Nothing
7. Other (specify _____)

132. Do you feel that it would have been better for you if you had had a lawyer with you?

1. no
2. yes, just for advice
3. yes, just to sit in court with me
4. yes, throughout the process
5. other _____

133. Were you ever made to feel that what you were doing was wrong?

1. no
2. yes, before the trial
3. yes, during the trial
4. yes, after the trial
5. yes, all the time
6. yes, that is why I withdrew the charge

134. What effect did the court action have on your partner's abusiveness?

1. helped to increase the frequency and/or severity of abuse
2. no effect
3. reduced the frequency and/or severity of abuse
4. completely terminated the abuse

135. Of all the people that you were in contact with, who helped you the most?

1. police
2. Women's Centre
3. JP
4. Crown
5. Other _____

136. Who was the least helpful?

1. police
2. Women's Centre
3. JP
4. Crown
5. Other _____

137. Who knew the most about your situation?

1. police
2. Women's Centre
3. JP
4. Crown
5. Other _____

138. How could the legal process be improved to help other victims of spousal abuse?

_____

_____

_____

_____

139. The main purpose for conducting this study is to find out whether more could have been done, or should have been done by the community to help people who have been a victim of family violence. Basically, we want to find out if there were ways the community or the police could have helped to lessen the impact of the incident on you. I would like you to think back from the period immediately after the incident -- up to the present time -- did you have a need for:

For each Yes in Q139a - Did you get this kind of help?
For each Yes in Q139b - Should this help be provided?
Mark (a) for which Source of Help provided help
Mark (b) for which Source of Help should provide help
Mark (c) if source of Help provided and should provide Help

	SOURCE OF HELP							
	(a)Yes	(b)Yes	Police	Family	Friends	Neighbour	Social Agency	Other (Specify)
Emergency home repairs(ASK ONLY if home broken into or damaged)								
Transportation for medical help								
Emergency financial aid								
Emergency shelter for you and your children (if any)								

	SOURCE OF HELP							
	(a)YES	(b)YES	POLICE	FAMILY	FRIENDS	NEIGH-BOUR	SOCIAL AGENCY	OTHER (SPECIFY)
Transportation to a safe place to stay								
Emergency child care								
Someone to stay with you to provide company/security								
Someone to talk to for awhile after police left								
Advice on help available from social service agencies								
Greater police concern for your troubles								
More police attention to your case								
Information about the progress of the case								
Information on how to prevent further attacks								
Information on legal procedures								
Professional help for your partner								
Criminal injury compensation								

140. Was there any other kind of help which you needed? If yes, specify.

_____

_____

_____

CORRIGENDUM

The following page numbers were erroneously
omitted in the numbering process;

24
39
48